MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 FEBRUARY 1982

Egypt

Cairo Radio broadcast President Husni Mubarak's speech at a White House reception in which he called for redoubled efforts to establish a comprehensive and lasting Middle East peace, preserve stability and security in the area and reach a solution to the Palestinian problem based on "mutual recognition and acceptance by the two sides." The best guarantee of Israeli security, he said, is for the Palestinians to have an "independent entity" and to enjoy the the right of self-determination. The Palestinians need U.S. help and support to realize this, he added. Mubarak also stressed the need for a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue in his speech to the banquet held in his honor by President Ronald Reagan. In his remarks, carried by MENA, Mubarak also said his talks with Reagan had "reaffirmed our faith in the future." According to Cairo radio, Mubarak said earlier that he and Reagan had discussed bilateral relations, military and economic aid to Egypt, the political situation in general and Palestinian autonomy. MENA reported that Foreign Undersecretary Usamah al-Baz said President Reagan showed complete understanding of Mubarak's viewpoints on the Palestinian problem and promised to intensify the U.S. role in this respect so that the Palestinians can attain their legitimate rights.

Commenting on the U.S.-Egyptian economic talks, Deputy Prime Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim said in a statement reported by Cairo radio that U.S. officials had responded to all the Egyptian demands that flexibility and freedom be allowed in the use of U.S. aid to Egypt. He said final agreement had been reached on the $1.046 billion U.S. aid package for 1982. The radio also reported that Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Fu'ad Hashim said U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge had promised to study the demand that Egyptian exports to the United States, especially cotton, be increased.

A Cairo radio commentary on the Egyptian delegation's visit to Washington emphasized the need for flexibility in the allocation of U.S. aid and stressed Egypt's demand for the achievement of a balance of power in the Middle East through increasing military aid to Egypt, thus contributing to political stability in the area. Welcoming U.S. declared intentions to increase military aid to Egypt and to appoint a new special envoy to the Middle East to push the autonomy talks forward, the radio restated Egypt's call for the U.S. administration to start a direct dialogue with the PLO. An AL-AHRAM editorial, reported by the radio, said the U.S. envoy's role in the autonomy talks should no longer be confined to listening and conveying ideas, but should go beyond that to presenting positive proposals aimed at narrowing the differences in views. The United States should participate in the talks as a partner with certain commitments, AL-AHRAM said.

Syria

Al-Asad-ash-Shadhili Meeting -- Damascus radio reported a meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, secretary general of the Egyptian Nationalist Movement, during which the participants stressed that Arab efforts to foil the goals and consequences of the Camp David agreement must be strengthened and that the nationalist forces in Egypt must work to free it from the Camp David strings in order to restore the country to its natural place in the Arab ranks.

AL-BA'TH on Egyptian Regime -- Noting that Egypt supplied arms to Iraq and was invited by it to the nonaligned conference, an AL-BA'TH commentary reported by SANA contended that both countries have now diverted their potential away from the main battle against the Zionist enemy. The commentary stated that Syria has decided to support the Egyptian Nationalist Movement in order to overthrow the Egyptian regime and return Egypt to its position of struggle within the Arab fold and to enable it to help confront the hostile policy of the United States. To achieve this end, the paper called for unity of and Arab support for the Egyptian forces opposed to the current regime in order to resist the regime's tyranny and national and pan-Arab deviation and to topple the new symbols of treason in Egypt.

Israel

Shamir on Cease-Fire, Autonomy -- In statements to the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, reported by Jerusalem television, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said Israel has no intention of violating the cease-fire in Lebanon and will react only if attacked, but he added that the "terrorists" would be wrong to think that Israel will act only against their activities in the north. In a report on the same meeting, Jerusalem radio noted that Shamir described as an "achievement" the announcement by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig that the autonomy document published by Israel manifests some flexibility.

Sharon on 'Terrorism' -- Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, in an interview carried by Jerusalem radio, explained that Israel's strong statements after the terrorists penetration near Mehola were a response to an accumulation of incidents. He referred to 60 cease-fire violations, including over 30 in southern Lebanon and over 20 infiltration attempts from Jordan, and stated that Israel will not accept terrorist activity as somethong routine with which it is prepared to live. Sharon expressed his hope that if Jordan's policy changes, it is inconceivable that Israel will maintain the status quo on the Jordanian border. He also said Jordan should do more to prevent terrorist activity.

Reaction to BBC Program -- According to Jerusalaem radio, the Labor Party sharply criticized Foreign Ministry Director David Kimche for his remarks on the BBC television program Panorama in which he said Israel would favor a military coup in Iran. Another radio report cited a denial by Kimche that he had said Israel planned to orchestrate a military coup in Iran. Kimche added that it is not Israel's business to intervene in another country's domestic affairs.

PLO - Lebanon

In a speech to Palestinian graduates in foreign relations, broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf regretted the recent Fatah-as-Sa'iqah clash, asserting that he hopes the incident will be the last such clash between Palestinian organizations and that there is no related Syrian-Palestinian conflict and never will be. Regarding the recent clashes in the south in which the Amal movement fought Palestinian and leftist organizations, Khalaf claimed that there are persons in the Amal movement trying to cause Lebanese-Palestinian clashes, particularly in the southern "red line" area, where neither the PLO nor the National Movement can allow any "tampering" because of its vulnerability to Israeli attacks. Calling on "brother nationalists" in Amal to take action against evil elements and schemers, Khalaf said Amal will lose rather than gain from starting clashes. He deplored the "backward slogan" of fighting communism in the name of Islam and said the PLO is concerned about the Amal movement.

Libya

According to JANA, on 31 January two U.S. "Phantom-14" planes carried out an act of air piracy against a Libyan airliner inside Greek airspace by flying over the Libyan aircraft and chasing it for more than 7 miles. JANA reported that Libya protested to the U.S. administration, and Tripoli radio noted that Libya asked the UN Security Council to condemn such terrorist practices.

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'ARAFAT RETURNS TO BEIRUT FROM HUNGARY

NC040730 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, arrived in Beirut last night from Hungary.

'ARAFAT URGES FRANCE TO ADOPT NEW POLICY

NC031214 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] San'a' -- Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has called on the French Government to adopt a new policy toward the Palestinian issue based on respect for the principles of justice and human rights. In an interview published in the newspaper MA'IN in San'a' today, 'Arafat said the sympathy shown by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson toward Israel during his recent visit is incompatible with the French Socialist Party's principles expressed during the presidential elections.

Brother Abu 'Ammar noted that the second half of this year will witness political, diplomatic and military suprises.

PLO Representative in France

JN031735 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The PLO representative in France, Ibrahim as-Sus, yesterday described President Francois Mitterrand's planned visit to Israel next month as inopportune. He was speaking at a press conference held in the Foreign Journalists Union headquarters in Paris.

As-Sus said that the visit provided encouragement to Israel to continue its aggressive, expansionist and racist activity against the Arab people as a whole, and the Palestinian people in particular. He also stated that it is incorrect to profess that a settlement in the Middle East is impossible to obtain except by way of a balanced policy or strategy that places the aggressor and victim on the same level. He went on to stress that Israel, as events have borne out, is an expansionist, racist settler state which does not desire peace. It would therefore be wrong to propose that through negotiations it would be possible to change its intransigence.

As-Sus said the French president would not succeed where others had failed to induce Israel's rulers to relinquish their expansionist designs.

FATAH OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST ISRAELI AGGRESSION

JN021658 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Brother Staff Brig Gen Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil], Fatah Central Committee member and chief of the joint forces' central operations room, has confirmed that the enemy intends to launch a new military aggression against southern Lebanon.

He said in a press statement published in Kuwait today that the Zionist enemy is massing forces in the northern area of occupied Palestine and is reinforcing its units in the occupied border strip of southern Lebanon.

On the Israeli claims of alleged Palestinian violation of the cease-fire, Abu al-Walid said that these claims and allegations are only excuses for launching the expected Israeli aggression. He added that the Palestinian revolution's forces are on full alert to face any aggression.

KUNA REPORTS KLIBI-U.S. ADVISER CLARK'S MEETING

LD040906 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Washington, 4 Feb (KUNA) -- Informed U.S. sources have disclosed that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi held an informal meeting here Tuesday evening with Presidential National Security Adviser William Clark to acquaint him with the Arab views on Israel's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights last December.

The sources, who refused to be named, told KUNA that during the meeting held in the house of an unnamed Arab diplomat, Clark was urged to use his influence to force Israel to retract its decision on the Golan. Klibi paid a brief visit to Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday [2 and 3 February].

This is the first meeting Clark has held with any Arab official since he succeeded Richard Allen last December. Prior to leaving his former post as deputy secretary of state, Clark signed the decision handing Palestinian student Ziyad Abu 'Ayn to the Israeli authorities for trial on the charge of carrying out fedayeen operations.

The U.S. sources said that Klibi held two meetings with Arabs during his visit to Washington. The first, held on Tuesday night, was with a group of Arab ambassadors; the second, held yesterday, Wednesday, morning, was with 12 representatives of Arab organizations in the United States, including the national organization of Arab-Americans and the Palestinian Congress for North America. The sources said that during these two meetings Klibi affirmed the need to intensify efforts to win over American public opinion in the political, cultural and other fields. He also called on them to coordinate their work and cooperate with the Arab League.

Klibi told them that he realizes the difficulties such efforts will face, but said that the Arab League will give the Arab-Americans all the help they need to carry out their task.

The U.S. sources added that the participants in the two meetings discussed with Klibi and his representative in the United States Dr Cloves Maqsud, a number of plans for improving the Arabs' image in the United States. It has been agreed to prepare a number of studies on this subject for submission to the Arab League so that the League may provide all the necessary financial assistance.

GULF AFFAIRS

BAHRAIN FOREIGN MINISTER ON GCC EMERGENCY SESSION

GF041000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Manama, 4 Feb (WAKH) -- Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign affairs minister, has stressed that the current situation and developments in the Arab and Gulf arenas require continuous meetings.

Shaykh Muhammad noted that the emergency meeting of Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] foreign ministers will be held in Manama tomorrow. He added that these meetings are justified because the GCC foreign ministers -- who make up the Ministerial Council -- have not met since November, while the finance, petroleum and defense ministers have met recently.

In a statement to the Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIF published today, the Bahraini foreign minister noted that the foreign ministers are supposed to meet once every 3 months but have not adhered to this schedule. He said they will meet whenever it is deemed necessary. Therefore, it should not be regarded as strange if a session is followed by other emergency sessions to exchange views on developments.

Paper Notes Reason for Session

GF041020 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council will hold an emergency conference in Bahrain on Saturday [as published]. They will discuss pressing developments in the Arab world and the Gulf.

The two-day meeting will mainly focus on the coup plot discovered in Bahrain in early December.

Another pressing issue, according to sources, will be Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. The Ministerial Council will seek to unify the stand of member states before the 22-nation Arab League's foreign ministers meet in Tunis on February 12 to discuss the annexation and means of confronting the Israeli move.

KUWAIT OIL MINISTER DENIES GCC 'GROUPING' IN OPEC

LD040806 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0108 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Feb (KUNA) -- Kuwait's Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah today denied that the conference the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] member countries' oil ministers held in Riyadh was tantamount to a "grouping" within OPEC.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH, published here today, the minister said that "the oil ministers' discussions do not go beyond the framework of economic cooperation which was previously agreed upon within the GCC framework. The unified oil policy pursued by the council members falls within the general OPEC policy on production, pricing, marketing and long-term strategy."

The Kuwaiti minister said that "the oil ministers of the GCC agreed during their conference that any oil-producing country whose production comes to a halt will be supplied with all of its energy needs. This agreement essentially covers also Gulf countries which do not produce oil, such as Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman."

The minister added that "cooperation in economic fields, including oil, has no limits; indeed, it will continue and expand to cover all sectors and levels as it becomes necessary in light of developments in the Gulf and in international spheres."

GCC SECRETARY GENERAL PRAISES GULF INDEPENDENCE

GF031219 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Gulf Arab states were able to take independent decisions without bowing to the pressures of any power, no matter what part of the world it was from, Mr 'Abdalla Bisharah, secretary general of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council declared in Abu Dhabi yesterday.

He said such independent stance was not in line with the assumed, albeit wrongly, weaknesses of the states in the area.

Mr Bisharah was delivering a lecture on "Gulf, Hope and Future" at the tourist club. Mr 'Abdullah an-Nuways, Information Ministry under-secretary, was the chief guest at the lecture, which was also attended by a large number of government officials, diplomats and scholars.

Mr Bisharah said the states in the Gulf region enjoyed stability, consistency and credibility, besides taking independent decisions.

At the start of the seventies, he added, two unexpected events took place: the withdrawal of the British from the Gulf and the emergence of the states in the area as important oil suppliers. These two events created a great deal of disquiet in the world. There were so many Cassandras who predicted that the states in the area "will be swept by storms which would force them to fall into pieces."

But, Mr Bisharah said, not many were in a position to visualize the hidden dynamism and the inherent resilience of the people of the area. Future events proved the pessimistic views about the future of the Gulf Arab countries all wrong.

Instead of crumbling into pieces, he went on, the Gulf states maintained a very high degree of stability at a time when their neighbors were experiencing a chain of political turmoils.

He said such stability had "generated unshakable consistency in the political direction of the nations in the region, which again bred credibility on the part of the Gulf countries on the world scene."

Mr Bisharah said the Gulf Arab states had provided their independent stand on world affairs in many ways. "We opposed Russia for invading Afghanistan, China for invading Vietnam and the U.S. for its Middle East policies."

The beginning of the present decade, he said, had seen three major events which had a dramatic impact on the Gulf. Such events included the fall of the shah and the ensuing problems, the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and the war in the Horn of Africa which enhanced Russian involvement in this part of the world.

The U.S., Mr Bisharah said, had resorted to producing the Carter doctrine as a reaction to these changes. The doctrine "sought the expansion of American presence in the Middle East and the adjacent area by acquiring more bases, military facilities and by creating the Rapid Deployment Force."

He said the Gulf countries could not accept it because of the American argument that Russia was more dangerous than Zionism.

Mr Bisharah asserted that the Gulf countries had never failed to fulfill their responsibilities to the Arab world even in the very worst of times. As early as 1965, the Gulf people and rulers stood on the side of Egypt after Britain, France and Israel went to war with Egypt over the Suez Canal.

"With the oil bonanza, the nations in the Gulf are in a better position to play a more effective role in the Arab world," he noted.

KUWAIT

UAE DENIAL OF LICENSES TO KUWAITIS CRITICIZED

GF031758 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 Feb 82 p 1

["Opinion" column by Editor in Chief Jasim Ahmad an-Nisf: "So That the Gulf Agreements Do Not Become Meaningless"]

[Excerpts] Joint Gulf cooperation means the gradual elimination of barriers between countries of the region so that a citizen may move about the Gulf without any obstacles and engage in his activities without any hinderance.

The Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] has crowned its steady efforts to consolidate the unity of the region's peoples with the approval of two significant steps: The determination of military cooperation and a joint Gulf defense strategy on the one hand and the signing of an economic agreement aimed at eliminating the passiveness of the past and at the practical embodiment of the region's economic unity on the other.

The economic policies of the GCC countries should be in harmony with the terms and spirit of this agreement because such harmony guarantees its implementation along with practical steps to establish a unified economic situation throughout the Gulf region.

Therefore, the current trend in the UAE and in certain other Gulf countries aimed at withholding commercial licenses from Kuwaiti nationals in these countries completely contradicts the concept of the GCC and conflicts with the spirit of the Gulf economic agreement. This trend treats Kuwaiti nationals as if they were foreigners and strangers to the region to which they belong.

It is indeed strage that this trend overlooks a principal fact -- that Kuwaiti funds were the first used in the development of the Gulf in general and the UAE in particular long before the UAE was established.

The withholding of commercial licenses from Kuwaiti businessmen, which the UAE and certain Arab Gulf countries are contemplating, will be, if implemented, a great setback to joint Gulf action and a deliverate overlooking of the legitimate rights of Kuwaiti tradesmen, especially when these rights are fortified by agreements and official correspondence between Kuwait and these countries. This measure would also be a breach of customary economic rules.

Above all, this measure would make the GCC agreements meaningless. This we do not accept, nor does any national living on the one Gulf land.

YAR PRESIDENT TO PAY VISIT ON 14 FEBRUARY

LD040812 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0140 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Feb (KUNA) -- Quoting authorized diplomatic sources, the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH reports today that YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih will visit Kuwait on 14 February within the framework of a tour of the Gulf countries.

The paper adds the Yemeni president will discuss a number of bilateral, Arab and international questions, including "preparations for the resumption of the 12th Arab summit conference which adjourned its meetings in Fes toward the end of last year."

It was announced earlier that the YAR president will visit the UAE on 17 February.

MUBARAK DETAILS VIEWS IN WASHINGTON SPEECHES

White House Reception Speech

NC0316[illegible]3 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Speech delivered in English by President Husni Mubarak in reply to a welcoming speech by U.S. President Reagan at a reception at the White House on 3 February -- processed from superimposed simultaneous Arabic translation -- live]

[Text] President Reagan: Thank you very much for your warm reception. It is a great pleasure to me. Since I assumed the presidency 4 months ago. [incomplete sentence as heard] I declare in the name of 40 million Egyptians my thanks to you for your cooperation with us. In this respect, I mention Abraham Lincoln who fought for the establishment of the American state. I also mention President John Kennedy who exerted efforts to establish a world based on law and to preserve peace throughout the world.

Mr President, throughout the past 4 years, our departed leader tried to build friendship between our two countries. He was expressing the will of the Egyptian people to continue this policy unchanged. What has been achieved is great and there have been new additions to these achievements every day. Our friendship and cooperation is increasing day after day. We seek to strengthen our ties.

We are here to emphasize our commitment to our two states. The steps we have taken on the path of peace in the Middle East have generated an historic change in this part of the world. These must be followed up in the coming months. We must double our efforts for the sake of establishing a comprehensive and lasting peace, preserving stability and security in the area and reaching a solution to the Palestinian issue. This solution must be based on mutual recognition and acceptance by the two sides. The Palestinians must have an independent entity, and they must enjoy the right of self-determination. This, in reality, is the best guarantee of Israeli security. To make this a reality, the Palestinians need your help and support. I am confident you will not fail them in order to achieve peace. I look forward to the talks I will hold with you today. Much depends on the success of our efforts. There is no doubt we shall face the challenges with every determination and resolution.

Mr President, on behalf of the Egyptian people, I invite you and Mrs Reagan to visit Egypt to enable the Egyptian people to express to you and all the American people their feelings toward you. Thank you.

State Dinner Toast

NC040247 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0155 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb (MENA) -- President Mubarak has delivered the following speech at the dinner banquet held in his honor by President Reagan this evening at 2000 Washington time. Following is the text of the speech:

We have been greatly touched by your warm welcome. Every time we come here to Washington, we are welcomed with open hearts and hospitality. Every time I meet you, Mr President, I feel your profound feelings toward Egypt and its people.

We are also devoting great attention to the friendship between our people. We have made up our minds to bolster this friendship and to double our cooperation -- and this will be the constant line of our policy. We appreciate the unconditional aid you have extended to us.

Your participation with us in the peace process is of importance to all the parties concerned. It is the vital factor needed to extend the peace process so that it will include every corner of the region.

Our talks today were another factor in making us feel contented and restoring our tranquillity. These talks have reaffirmed our faith in the future and have bolstered our will to march forward hand in hand toward our goal.

Together we have made a new start, and I am certain this start will be recorded in history as one of the most important events of our age. We will continue our (?efforts) until they elicit results.

I feel happy when I say that I found President Reagan to be a statesman who possesses courage and a penetrating insight. I do not harbor any doubts that our efforts will be crowned with success. At the same time, I realize that the road ahead will not be an easy one. I also think that resolving the remaining problems will not be an easy task.

We are facing an immense challenge. However, our will and determination are equally immense. In his state of the union message a few days ago, President Reagan reaffirmed his adherence to international peace and said he will strengthen his country's position as a force for peace and progress.

He has promised to achieve this by supporting negotiations between any two parties that want to sincerely sit together. We support this view and believe the United States is capable of participating in a major way in bringing peace by supporting the important dialogue (?taking place) between Israel and the Arab sides that are willing to negotiate. We must never bar any side from [participating] this process.

The first step in this direction is the American dialogue with the Palestinians. This will promote moderation and kindle the torch of hope in the hearts of millions of your friends and admirers.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to ask you to stand up and salute our dear friend, President Reagan and his esteemed wife and all the Americans as well as the friendship between our two peoples -- a friendship that is going forward.

Mubarak Meets Press

NC032146 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] After the working luncheon held for President Mubarak by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, President Mubarak announced that Egypt is continuing to maintain very close relations with the United States and that Egypt is looking forward to bolster these relations more and more.

Noting his meeting with U.S. President Reagan, President Mubarak said they discussed bilateral relations as well as military and economic aid to Egypt and the political situation in general. He added that Palestinian autonomy has been dealt with as well.

With regard to (?the possibility) for the establishment of a Palestinian state, President Mubarak said during his meeting with the press that he had expressed his feelings on this subject in the speech which he delivered at the White House. He added that the overall situation in the Middle East has also been discussed.

To a question on a possible Israeli operation in southern Lebanon, the president said he does not expect that to happen and that [such an operation] is unlikely.

On the possibility of attaining any results on the autonomy prior to next April, President Mubarak said that he does not want to make the end of April an obstacle for the autonomy talks. He explained that, together with the Americans, he is trying to push the autonomy talks forward.

On the question of the Soviet experts in Egypts, President Mubarak said there are 60 [Soviet] experts in Egypt who are repairing equipment which Egypt had received during the past 3 years and that these experts will not remain in Egypt more than a month or so.

At the end of his meeting with the press, President Mubarak was asked whether his request for military and economic aid for Egypt has been acceded to, President Mubarak said that we are still working hard to that effect.

TRADE CHIEF MEETS U.S. COMMERCE SECRETARY

NC031959 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Fu'ad Hashim has told the radio mission in Washington that he met with the U.S. commerce secretary and discussed with him the volume of trade between Egypt and the United States and trade developments of past years.

He said that during the meeting he pointed out that there is a large deficit in the balance of trade between Egypt and the United States and that it is necessary to increase Egypt's exports to the United States to remedy this deficit. He added that he also pointed out that there is surplus Egyptian cotton which can be exported to the United States. The minister said that the U.S. commerce secretary has reflected full understanding of the economic circumstances Egypt is experiencing and the role of trade relations in enhancing cooperation between the two countries. The U.S. commerce secretary promised to study the Egyptian demands that Egyptian exports [to the United States], especially cotton, be increased.

Dr Fu'ad Hashim said that he also met with U.S. businessmen and industry and bank officials. The meeting, which was organized by the Egyptian-American Business Council and the Egyptian-American Chamber of Commerce, was attended by over 45 businessmen. He said that the meeting was very beneficial and that he had answered all the questions about the new trends of Egyptian economic policy and the opportunities available for U.S. capital investment [in Egypt].

FOREIGN AID MINISTER NOTES U.S. COOPERATION

NC031953 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Investment and Cooperation Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim has stated that the U.S. side in the economic talks between Egypt and the United States has responded to all the Egyptian demands that flexibility and freedom be allowed in the use of U.S. aid to Egypt. The U.S. side also agreed to the participation of Egyptian experts on equal footing with the U.S. experts in studying the projects that are to be financed by this aid.

In a special statement to the radio mission in Washington, the deputy prime minister added that the U.S. side has also agreed to [words indistinct] and U.S. loans and grants for financing Egyptian projects so that the remaining balance of the aid of the past years, which amounts to about $2.4 billion, can be utilized.

The deputy prime minister said that a final agreement has been reached with the U.S. on the volume of the aid which Egypt will obtain in 1982 and which amounts to about $1.046 billion, including $250 million in the form of loans and $796 million in the form of grants. This is in addition to the military aid which Egypt will obtain.

DR AL-BAZ TERMS TALKS IN U.S. 'POSITIVE'

NC040215 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0145 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb (MENA) -- First Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Usamah al-Baz has expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the first session of talks held today between the Egyptian and U.S. sides. He described the results as utterly positive from the Egyptian point of view.

In statements made to the Egyptian information team in Washington, Al-Baz said that President Husni Mubarak has outlined to the U.S. leadership Egypt's full concepts of the peace process and the ways to achieve progress therein by focusing on the Palestinian people's issue.

He added that President Mubarak spoke at length on the importance of resolving the Palestinian problem, its effects on the stability of the Middle East and the need to achieve progress in this respect.

Dr al-Baz added that President Ronald Reagan showed complete understanding of President Mubarak's viewpoints on the Palestinian problem and promised to intensify the U.S. role in this respect so that the Palestinian people can attain their legitimate rights.

Al-Baz expressed his conviction that the U.S.-Egyptian cooperation will be strengthened as a result of today's talks. He expressed his hope that this will become evident during the next few months.

Al-Baz noted that a second meeting which will be held tomorrow between Presidents Mubarak and Reagan has been added to the official agenda because this meeting is needed for further discussions.

EGYPTIAN SOURCES CLAIM U.S.-EGYPTIAN DIFFERENCES

LD040952 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0812 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Washington, 4 Feb (KUNA) -- It has become evident from the talks between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and senior U.S. officials yesterday that the two sides hold conflicting views on the Egyptian-Israeli peace process.

Informed sources have told KUNA that differences of opinion between the Egyptian and U.S. sides with regard to the Egyptian-Israeli Palestinian autonomy talks and the role of the Palestinians were evident during President Mubarak's talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The sources added that "It is certain now that there are sharp differences" of opinion between the two sides and this was evident during the first session, as can be seen from the decision of the two presidents to hold a second round of talks today." [quotation marks as received]

It seems that the U.S. side has concentrated on the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. Camp David accords, while the Egyptian side expressed the opinion that the accords have been exhausted because of Israeli's attitude toward the Palestinian autonomy talks and the role of the Palestinians in them.

Egyptian officials here said that President Mubarak affirmed during the talks that he is unable to make any further concessions in any form regarding the autonomy question.

While a senior U.S. official stated following the two president's meeting that they had reached agreement on the current Middle East peace process and that the Camp David accord "was the most suitable and only road" through which the 1.3 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank can attain autonomous rule, a responsible Egyptian official intimated privately that that was not exactly what Mubarak had told Reagan.

In a speech he made at the White House last night, President Mubarak pledged that the policy pursued by President as-Sadat "will continue unchanged," but he made no reference to the Camp David accords. Instead Mubarak affirmed inparticular the Palestinians' right to self-determination and told Reagan that the Palestinians have the legitimate right to live within secure borders.

An Egyptian source who attended the talks pointed out that Mubarak's assertion of the rights of Palestinians has "shaken up" the U.S. side.

During his brief meeting with the press at the State Department, Mubarak refused to reply to a question about how he sees his country's future relations with the USSR. Observers have pointed out that while President Reagan stressed in his speech the gravity of the Soviet threat to the area and referred to Poland and Afghanistan, Mubarak has made no reference to that threat, unlike President as-Sadat, who always spoke of it in his statements to Washington.

A diplomat accompanying the Egyptian president has stated that there were conflicting views between the two sides over the use of Egyptian bases, but he declined to make any further comment.

While the Americans are going out of their way to give a bright picture about the Egyptian-U.S. talks, the Egyptians do not seem to share their enthusiasm.

AL-AKHBAR VIEWS MUBARAK, WEINBERGER TOURS

NC041104 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 4 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today AL-AKHBAR points out that while talks were taking place between Presidents Mubarak and Reagan, the U.S. defense secretary arrived in the Middle East on a tour that will take him to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Oman. The tour may also include Israel, according to news agency reports.

AL-AKHBAR expresses the view that the purpose of the tour cannot be far removed from the Washington talks and from the main subject being discussed in these talks. The paper points out that the main topic in the Washington talks is the Middle East and the quest for stability in this volatile area, which has become a source of concern in the world.

President Reagan referred to this in the speech he delivered welcoming President Husni Mubarak. He spoke about the explosive situations in Finland [as heard], Afghanistan and the Middle East. He said: Together we denounce terrorism. The United States is very eager to achieve peace in the Middle East to make it possible for the states of the area to achieve prosperity.

The paper adds: If the U.S. defense secretary has come to the Middle East, he undoubtedly has come for a matter or matters connected with his work. There is no doubt that the purpose of this trip is to inspect the areas of concern in the Middle East and to be reassured of the ability of these areas to achieve security and stability -- stability based on the understanding of the state of affairs at present and in the future.

AL-AKHBAR explains that although President Mubarak's talks in Washington have political, military and economic objectives within the framework of the bilateral relations between Egypt and the United States, these objectives, it can be said, are the subject of definite agreement between the two sides. The United States has responded to Egypt's requests, and it confirmed this response in the talks between U.S. and Egyptian experts in the military and economic fields. The evidence of this response lies in practical implementation. This could have been accomplished and announced on the basis of mutual confidence between the two sides without a meeting between Presidents Mubarak and Reagan.

However, the situation in the Middle East and the conflicts taking place in it undoubtedly require serious consideration and study in order to achieve solutions to problems that have been complicated as a result of tendentious and contradictory trends. There is also need for work to establish peace based on justice to replace these conflicts.

The paper draws attention to the fact that the talks between the two presidents in Washington concern matters pertaining to security and stability in the Middle East. They also concern all aspects of the Middle East situation, particularly the U.S. role in the coming stage with regard to the peace process and the Palestinian issue and pushing the autonomy talks to achieve their desired aim, and how all of this is connected with the international situation. President Mubarak has prepared a well studied plan for all these interconnected subjects. Therefore, the U.S. side found it convincing and acceptable.

In conclusion, AL-AKHBAR affirms that what the Reagan-Mubarak talks in Washington are aiming at is considered a great historical work. The results which the two presidents will achieve will be positive with regard to their objectives, the commitment to implement them, and the security and peace which they will achieve in the Middle East.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON MUBARAK TOUR, AMERICAN ROLE

Mubarak Tour

NC310822 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 31 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM newspaper writes about President Mubarak's tour to Europe and the United States and the problem of Palestinian autonomy. The paper says: Perhaps one of the urgent questions that should be asked on the occasion of President Mubarak's visit to Europe and the United States is: What do these states intend to do regarding the issue of Palestinian autonomy, especially after it has become the primary issue following the completion of all preparations for Israeli withdrawal from Sinai?

The importance of this issue is now becoming clear in view of the clear retreat in the Israeli position on the rest of the occupied lands. After Jerusalem came the Golan. There is also an inherent danger that this trend will take another step to include the land of Palestinian autonomy, especially since the illegality of annexation will not change reality at all.

AL-AHRAM goes on: If there are positions in Europe that need a long time to crystallize on this issue, it is hoped that during the current talks these positions will become clearer and that these states will assume a positive role, disregarding secondary disagreements, concentrating on the essence and basing their positions on what has been accomplished in order to achieve the desired goal. It is also hoped that these states will not strive for secondary objectives or stand undecided out of individual or transient motives.

If the United States is a full partner in the peace talks, it should make a contribution consistent with this role on the basis of the Camp David and the UN decisions, and in this problem in particular, it should not content itself with playing the role of positive neutrality.

On America's Role

NC040918 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 4 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The United States and the Peace Issue," AL-AHRAM writes: The first summit meeting between Presidents Mubarak and Reagan comes at a time when relations between the two countries have achieved progress through continued cooperation on the basis of reciprocity, confidence and respect. It also comes at a time when the successful peace process is taking a new turn to the core of the Middle East problem -- the Palestinian problem.

The paper points out that the United States has been a constant witness to the development of this process and, indeed, participated in its steps. As a result, it has become part of the heritage of the process. It can be said that the role of observer or mediator, which the United States played in some stages of the process, has completely ended. It is no longer acceptable that the role of the U.S. envoy in the talks, whatever his level, status or rank may be, should be limited to just listening or conveying ideas and their interpretations from one side to the other. It should go beyond that to presenting positive ideas and proposals aimed at narrowing the differences in views on the basis of what has actually been accomplished and within the framework of the legality of concluded agreements, issued UN resolutions and in light of right and justice, because these are considered the basis for a genuine, permanent and stable peace. In other words, the United States should treat these talks as a partner that has certain commitments as long as it has an interest in the ultimate objective -- peace in an area that affects its strategic interests.

Concluding its article, AL-AHRAM affirms that if the issue of withdrawal from Sinai, in the last analysis, concerns Egypt and Israel, the Palestinian issue concerns several sides, including the United States, because this issue is the basic pillar of peace. This is in addition to the existence of the other factors that demand an active U.S. involvement, including its special status as a big power and its prestige which basically depends on its respect of international rights, resolutions and laws.

AL-BAZ CALLS ON U.S. TO OPEN PLO DIALOGUE

NC022133 Cairo MENA in English 2105 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, 2 Feb (MENA) -- The United States could strengthen its role as a peacemaker if Washington would open talks with the Palestinian people and attempt, alongside Europe, to convince Israel and the Palestinians to officially recognize each other, according to the Egyptian foreign under secretary Usmah al-Baz.

The Cairo government official delivered his statement in an interview to the Rome newspaper, LA REPUBBLICA before his departure from the capital yesterday at the end of an official visit conducted here by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

In his interview appearing in today's edition of LA REPUBBLICA Al-Baz explained that a future reciprocal recognition extended by the Palestine Liberation Organization to Israel and by Israel to the PLO should be more than a mere formality but should encompass "recognition of the Palestinian people's political right to self-determination and of the existence of the State of Israel."

According to the under secretary, described as a key foriegn policy maker in the Cairo Government, the Mideast peace process must be enlarged to include all of Israel's neighboring states and must bring in those Arab states which have not intervened directly in Egyptian-Israeli dealings.

"Peace for us, therefore, means also the end of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the prevention of new armed conflict in any area of the Arab world", he said.

Al-Baz, who is also the director of the Egyptian president's Political Bureau, attributed to Italy a role of "primary" importance within the European Economic Community.

"This came about" he continued, "through the Italian initiative to call on other European states to accept the Egyptian request to join the multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai".

The participation of four EEC countries in the force, Al-Baz said, has more than a military significance; "Europe thereby becomes one of those guaranteeing the peace between Egypt and Israel and, moreover, broadens the European commitment towards a global peace in the region.

COMMENTATOR SEES NEED FOR 'BOLD U.S. INITIATIVE'

NC031430 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Muhammad al-Bashbishi commentary: "Mubarak's Visit to Washington Is a New Momemtum to Peace"]

[Text] It is not strange that President Husni Mubarak's visit to the White House today as part of his wide European-American tour, has attracted widespread regional, Arab and international interest, considering the circumstances and changes surrounding the visit and the importance of the political, military, security and economic issues on the agenda of the Egyptian-U.S. talks.

This is President Mubarak's first visit in his capacity as head of the Egyptian state and leader of all Egypt; with all its people and communities who have given him so much support and confidence as to bolster his position as a negotiator who is seeking peace, security and prosperity for his country and nation. Perhaps, we are not exaggerating when we say that all the Arab people are awaiting the results of this visit, particularly with regard to the issue of peace in the area now that the current Egyptian policy has gained an almost general Arab and international acceptance.

This visit is accompanied by an Egyptian declaration of a new economic battle which Egypt is about to wage. The aim of this battle is to rescue the national economy from deterioration and to correct its course so as to render it a strong, productive economy that will realize the people's aspiration for stability and prosperity. There is no doubt that flexibility in the presentation of U.S. economic aid, in addition to the aid Egypt is obtaining from other friendly countries, would constitute a solid base for the Egyptian economy to surge forward and consequently contribute to the realization of political stability for Egyptian society.

The question of Egyptian-U.S. military and armament cooperation is linked with the question of aid, especially in view of the fact that the United States is Egypt's principal source of arms. What Egypt is asking for is the achievement of a balance of power in the area through increasing military aid to Egypt -- a matter which would in turn contribute to the realization of political stability in the area. President Mubarak's visit to Washington comes a short time before the implementation of an important and vital part of the Camp David agreement -- Israel's complete withdrawal from Sinai in April. The last part of this Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. agreement remains to be implemented by the application of full Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

Washington has an important, vital role to play in this respect to narrow the existing gap between Egypt and Israel on this matter. There is not doubt that the U.S. secretary of state's recent shuttle trips in the area have reflected the great attention the U.S. administration is giving to the question of achieving autonomy. Washington received Mubarak with a declaration of two initiatives expressing support for Egypt. These initiatives will mean an increase in military aid to Egypt next year and the appointment of a new special envoy for the Middle East to push the autonomy talks forward. We welcome this, but it remains for us to say that the U.S. administration is required, on the Arab and international levels, to take a courageous step in a bold initiative by opening a direct dialogue with the PLO. For this reason, it can be said that President Mubarak's visit to Washington represents a new phase in the process of comprehensive peace in the area.

FILL TO 'ALI STATEMENT TO WEEKLY MAGAZINE MAY

The following fill to the item entitled "'Ali Discusses U.S. Relations, Soviet Role," published in the 1 February Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT on page D 2, are supplied from a repeat transmission by Cairo MENA in Arabic at 0715 GMT on 1 February:

Paragraph one, line one make read:

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jan (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has emphasized that Arab solidarity with Egypt is the way to proceed with the peace process and the comprehensive solution. He said: We welcome Arab solidarity. However, we believe that the measures taken by the Arab states during the past years and after Camp David are incompatible with any Arab solidarity. Therefore, an Arab step must be taken regarding this matter.

'Ali pointed out that Egypt's stand is clear on the Middle East issue. We say that a solution is not the exclusive prerogative of Egypt, but we shall adhere to Camp David as long as the other sides have not reached any alternative with Israel.

In a statement to the weekly newspaper MAY published today, the foreign minister added that Egypt will not abandon its national and Arab responsibilities, adding: If through Camp David we can reach an agreement that is acceptable to the Palestinians and the Arabs, that would undoubtedly be the first and only practical step for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the region. But if a new formula transcending Camp David and acceptable to the Palestinians should emerge, then there is nothing to prevent us from accepting it as long as Israel accepts it.

'Ali emphasized that Egypt is completely committed to Camp David and that the negotiations between Egypt and Israel on autonomy will continue and that 26 [as received] April is not regarded as a deadline for ending any negotiations. Egypt's pan-Arab responsibility as well as its responsibility toward the Palestinians make it incumbent upon it to continue the negotiations until it achieves the best solution.

About Egyptian-U.S. relations..."

SINAI AIRPORTS TO RECEIVE 6.6 MILLION POUNDS

PM281245 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 22 Jan 82 pp 1-10

['Ali Shalabi report: "Sum of 6.6 million Pounds to Renew Sinai Airports"]

[Excerpt] It has been decided to allocate 6.6 million pounds to refurbish Sinai airports. The decision was taken at a meeting yesterday headed by Minister of Tourism 'Adil Tahir and heads of the various aviation sectors.

The minister announced at the meeting that Al-'Arish and Al-Jawrah Airports will be allocated for the use of the UN peacekeeping forces and Sharm ash-Shaykh and An-Naqab Airports for the use of tourists. These two airports will operate from dawn to dusk until next year, when navigational equipment will be completed and the airports can operate continuously.

The minister announced that it has been agreed that Israel will furnish the lounge of An-Naqab Airport and will hand it over to Egypt before 25 April. All the new Egyptian equipment will be moved to the airports before the end of March. The southern Sinai Governorate will provide housing for Sharm ash-Shaykh Airport staff while the Israeli side will hand over 50 villas and 420 rooms for An-Naqab Airport staff. The Israeli side will also supply the airport with electricity, water and gasoline in return for Egypt's supplying Israel with natural gas from Rafah.

The minister said that it has been decided to establish an Egyptian private airline to link the Sinai airports with Cairo International Airport. A special operations room will control links between the Sinai airports and Cairo International and other international airports.

NPUG OFFICIAL ON VISITS TO ALGERIA; TUNIS

NC032001 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The secretary general of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party, Mr Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, said that during his visit to Algeria and Tunis he had felt a sincere wish on the part of these countries to restore Egyptian-Arab relations to their normal state.

In a statement to MENA, Mr Khalid Muhyi ad-Din said that during these two visits, he had also felt that the strategy announced by President Mubarak was both welcomed and supported. President Mubarak had said that Egypt is a nonaligned country and not a part of major international strategies. President Mubarak's statements on a balanced policy between East and West was described as a positive stance.

The Unionist Grouping Party's secretary general said he felt widespread support for President Mubarak's decisions to stop Egypt's newspaper and media campaigns against the Arab countries and to withdraw the [Egyptian] Armed Forces from the Egyptian-Libyan borders. Mr Muhyi ad-Din stressed the importance of Egypt's return to the Arab world and the Arab world's return to Egypt.

Mr Muhyi ad-Din visited Tunis and Algeria from 16 to 20 January 1982.

TOUR, ECONOMIC ISSUES DOMINATE CABINET MEETING

NC031708 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din stated at the outset of a Cabinet meeting this morning that President Husni Mubarak's visits to Italy, the Vatican and France has achieved positive political, economic and military results, stressed the special identity of the Egyptian policy and reflected the internal stability in Egypt.

After the meeting, Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif said: The prime minister also spoke about the importance of the ministers paying visits to the governorates in the coming phase to inspect the projects that are being implemented and to submit the results of such visits to the Cabinet. He also referred to the importance of the ministers meetings with the various committees of the National Democratic Party.

The information minister added that the prime minister also spoke about the significance of convening the economic conference on 13 February and said the conference will form several committees, including a special committee to study the housing problem. His excellency added that the Cabinet decided against adjusting [tahrik] the price of any commodity and that the adjustment of the price of commodities will take place only after referring the matter to the Higher Committee for Policies and Economic Affairs. The Cabinet also decided to start debating the ministries' policies, starting with the housing policy.

[Ash-Sharif added] with regard to the foreign policies, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali explained that Alexander Haig's visit to the area achieved positive results and was in keeping with the Egyptian diplomatic move which succeeded in the formation of the multinational force in which 11 European, Latin American and Asian states will participate.

His excellency also emphasized Egypt's stand as declared by the permanent Egyptian delegate at the United Nations, denoucning Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. He pointed to the importance of the African foreign ministers conference which will convene on 22 February in Addis Ababa as well as to the good relations between Egypt and the African states.

Ash-Sharif added that the Cabinet discussed priorities with regard to the implementation of the investment projects until the end of the current fiscal year on the state level. The Cabinet decided to hold a special meeting on Wednesday to discuss this subject comprehensively.

With regard to the internal situation, the interior minister explained the tenacity and stability of the domestic front. The Cabinet also reviewed the stock on hand of the basic commodities and their availability.

The Cabinet also reviewed the measures for turning the contents of the president's speech to the National Democratic Party General Congress into a plan of action on both the executive and party levels. The Cabinet also reviewed the general lines of the government's statement which the prime minister will deliver to the People's Assembly on 20 February.

The information minister also pointed out that the economic issue will constitute an important part of the government's statement.

NPUG CALLS FOR ISRAELI BOOK SHOW BOYCOTT

PM031159 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 7

[AS-SAFIR correspondent dispatch: "Heated Confrontation Over Book Exhibition and Increasing Boycott on Israeli Pavilion"]

[Excerpts] Cairo -- The 14th International Book Exhibition opens in Cairo today at the exhibition site in Al-Jizah in the face of a strong call from a number of professional unions and the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] party for a boycott of the Israeli pavilion in the exhibition, which, unlike last year, will not be concealed under the name of a publishing house but will be under the Israeli flag.

The Committee for the Defense of National Culture in the NPUG party has issued a statement under the title "No to Israeli Books at the 14th Exhibition." The statement is also signed by nine professional unions, which are; the Union of Journalists, the Bar Association, the Doctors Association, the Pharmacists Association, the Union of Actors, the Union of the Cinematographic Trade, the Association of Music Composers, the General Federation of Egyptian Workers, and the Chemical and Nuclear Engineering Branch of the Engineers Union.

It will be recalled that the book exhibition held last year witnessed a heated battle between the Egyptian intelligentsia under the leadership of the Committee for the Defense of National Culture and the security forces at the exhibition which led to the arrest of progressive writer Salah 'Isa and historian Hilmi Sha'rawi and the summoning of doyen of journalists Kamil Zuhayri for investigation.

It appears that this year will witness even a hotter battle than last year, particularly since Israel has been allowed to exhibit its books independently and under its own flag. The security forces have been reinforced inside the exhibition, which will be officially inaugurated today. This is despite the fact that emergency laws in force since the assassination of As-Sadat in October ban gatherings, demonstrations and the distribution of leaflets calling for any kind of resistance. Observers expect, therefore, a new type of battle between the authorities and the intelligentsia, who will lay siege to the Israeli pavilion and distribute leaflets.

The Committee for the Defense of the National Culture issued a second statement, carried in the bulletin AL-MUWAJAHAH, [The Confrontation] published by the NPUG party. It says:

Every piaster you pay for a Zionist book is a bullet aimed at your chest and the chest of every Arab.

Don't allow yourself to be lured into entering the Zionist Pavilion in the exhibition.

No to the Zionist presence on Egyptian soil.

AL-MUWAJAHAH added: "Our close ties with our Arab brothers, foremost among which are the heroic Palestinian people, are not only emotional and cultural ties but also ties of common destiny and of basic and vital interests that beong to all the Arab peoples, including the Egyptian people."

The Committee for the Defense of National Culture hung placards on the NPUG party headquarters in Cairo saying "boycott the Israeli pavilion at the book exhibition," "no to Zionist culture," and "boycott Israeli goods."

AGRICULTURE MINISTER SEES EGYPT FEEDING ITSELF

NC032250 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (AFP) -- Egyptian Agriculture minister Yusuf Amin Wali said Egypt could become self-sufficient in supplying itself with food in five years, a more pessimistic prediction than that of his predecessor.

Mr Mahmud Da'ud, replaced by Mr Wali at the beginning of this year, had said Egypt would be able to take care of its food needs on its own by 1985.

"For certain goods, such as poultry, eggs, fruits, vegetables and sugar, Mr Da'ud was right," said Mr. Wali to the foreign press here on Tuesday.

But the minister said that rice and grain were a problem. In addition, Egypt remains an importer of meat and this problem must be solved at an international level, he said.

He said that Egypt is losing cultivable land yearly due to industrialization and housing construction, despite a program of reclaiming land from the desert. Egypt also suffers often from a lack of agricultural workers and needs to mechanize the industry.

Mr Wali said that "much can be done in common with Israel to modernize Egyptian agriculture and that many ideas had been exchanged between the two countries.

The minister said 37 percent of Egyptian workers, some 11.1 million people, work in agriculture and that agriculture products represented in 1981 21 percent of Egypt's total exports.

He said agricultural problems in the Arab world could be solved only be re-establishing normal relations between Arab states.

But he said opening up the economy, a move he advocates, would only work if "certain rules" were respected so that the rich did not get richer.

He also said the 70's had been marked by "a relative failure in interior politics" and that many management and administrative errors were made.

Mr Wali spoke against subsidies for farm industries and said his policy was to eliminate differences between prices on international and prices on Egyptian markets.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS NAMED -- Egypt has decided to open an embassy in Malawi and has nominated 'Abd ar-Rahman Hasan as its ambassador there. Other ambassadorial appointments announced by the director of the Egyptian diplomatic and consular corps: Hatta 'Abd as-Samad Kamil, Sweden: Hasan Wajih Sufur, Guatemala, Majd Sabri, Colombia. [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 3 Feb 82 NC]

GDR DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE -- The GDR economic delegation left Cairo this afternoon after a 1-week visit. [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1916 GMT 3 Feb 82 NC]

IRAQI PLANE SHOT DOWN OVER DEZFUL DENIED

JN031713 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Feb (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi fighter plane was shot down yesterday in the Dezful area.

In a statement to INA, the military spokesman said that all our planes returned safely to base after they struck enemy positions and concentrations in the southern operational sector and that the Iranian communique reporting downing of an Iraqi plane is false and groundless.

The military spokesman added that the Iranian's claim that they shot down an Iraqi plane is part of the series of lies to which the Iranian enemy has been resorting to cover up the defeats inflicted on it by Iraqi forces in all sectors.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 604

JN031631 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Feb (INA) -- Iraqi forces inflicted losses on the Iranian enemy forces during the past 24 hours. Known enemy losses amount to 24 dead and 2 guns, 1 vehicle, 1 excavator and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed. This was reported by military Communique No 604 issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening. The communique put Iraqi losses at one martyr for all sectors and one vehicle damaged.

Following is the text of Communique No 604 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With courage, capability and efficiency, our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units struck at an enemy concentration in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd, killing eight.
B. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Abadan area. Our forces forces struck at it with all types of weapons, killing seven and destroying one vehicle and one observation post.
C. Five were killed and one excavator and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
D. Two were killed in the Dezful area.
E. Two were killed in the Sumare area.
F. Two guns and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Shush area.

Thus, known enemy losses amount to 24 killed and 2 guns, 1 vehicle, 1 excavator, 1 observation post and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: One martyr in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle damaged.

UN'S URQUHART, MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

NC031720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Prior to his departure from Beirut [UN Under Secretary General] Urquhart visited Defense Minister Joseph Skaf in his Defense Ministry Office in Al-Yarzah. Urquhart was accompanied by Colonel (mayor), chief of the armistice committee; (John Claude Emiet), a UN observer in the armistice committee; (Imilo), political adviser to General Callaghan; and Samir Sunbar, director general of the UN Information Office in Beirut. During the meeting, the conferees reviewed the situation in southern Lebanon and UNIFIL's work there.

After that the defense minister, Urquhart and his aides held a meeting with Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri in his office. It was attended on the Lebanese side by Defense Minister Skaf, General Khuri, Chief of Staff Munir Tarabay and a number of the General Command's officers. During the meeting, they discussed the situation in southern Lebanon in general, cooperation between the Lebanese forces working within UNIFIL with UNIFIL forces and the Lebanese working paper that Lebanon's UN Permanent Envoy Ghassan Tuwayni submitted to the Security Council. The Lebanese paper deals with implementation of UN Resolution 225 on extending the authority of the legitimate government throughout southern Lebanon and deploying UNIFIL as far as the international border.

FATAH OFFICIAL MEETS WITH UNIFIL COMMANDER

JN031929 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah deputy commander in chief and Central Committee member, has met with James Callaghan, commander of the UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon, in the presence of Brig Gen Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil], Fatah Central Committee member and chief of operations of the joint forces.

During the meeting, the situation in southern Lebanon, relations between the PLO and UNIFIL and the visit of UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart to the region were discussed.

UNIFIL DETAINS, RELEASES FOUR PFLP MEMBERS

NC031756 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] A UN spokesman said today that UNIFIL soldiers apprehended four armed Palestinians near the Ibil as-Saqy township in the south. He added that the Palestinians were carrying guns and handgrenades and documents indicating their membership in the PFLP. The Palestinians were released after their weapons were taken away.

KHALAF SPEAKS OF RECENT CLASHES IN LEBANON

NC031402 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1133 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Speech by Salah Khalaf, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, at a graduation ceremony of the Martyr Majid Abu Sharar foreign relations course organized by the Palestinian Women's Federation, place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Applause] Brothers in the Palestinian Command, sisters: It pleases me to share with you, and with my brothers, the conclusion of the dear Martyr Majid Abu Sharar course. We congratulate the General Secretariat of the Women's Federation for having organized this course well. I hope you have actually benefited from this course. However, the mere meeting of this large number of my sisters from various organizations indicates that this course has been well organized. It is a great opportunity for various, or most organizations, to meet on the grounds of the Women's Federation in a special course on foreign relations.

As some of you will depart to various places, I would like to center at this meeting on three issues:

1. You might have been disturbed by what occurred yesterday. Some might imagine this is what was happening in the Palestinian organizations. However, I want to assure you this was a casual occurrence which we have not experienced since 1978. It indicates the lack of organizational, ideological and political awareness of many people. If I related how the incident started we would all be ashamed of ourselves, because it was a very simple incident which developed because of the presence of infiltrators and elements without conscience. Hence, the incident, as you have heard, lasted more than 1 hour.

However, in the presence of all my brothers, I say that we hope, and we will seriously try, to see the last of such incidents. These clashes will result only in a division among us and between the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples. These clashes are harmful to our reputation as a revolution and as organizations. It is no credit to any organization to have among its members some elements who harm the revolution, its honor and the honor of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

This issue was discussed yesterday at meetings among the various organizations. I hope this incident or this clash will be the last to be seen in this arena.

2. This issue is also connected with the clashes. We find that of late, minor clashes have become big clashes in the south and have spread all along the southern Al-Matn coastal area. These clashes were not new or recent, but were part of a plan to destroy all cohesion among the Palestinian revolution, the National Movement and Syria. Merely because the As-Sa'iqah was party to yesterday's clash, some schemers sought to exaggerate the question, portraying it as a Syrian-Palestinian conflict. I want to assure you all that there was no Syrian-Palestinian conflict and there never will be. The time has gone when attempts could be made to strike at this arena, set the National Movement against the resistance, the National Movement against Syria, or the resistance against Syria and the National Movement. There will be only national and pan-Arab cohesion in the Lebanese arena among Syria, the National Movement and the resistance.

If we want to discuss these recent clashes frankly and honestly, speaking from a position of concern about the Amal movement -- which we believe has nationalists in its command, supposedly in the same trench with us, if we want to discuss the question of the clashes with honesty from this position, I say there are persons in the Amal movement who are trying to draw the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas into clashes, particularly if these clashes reach the area we consider as the red line.

Neither the Palestinian revolution nor the National Movement can possibly allow any tampering in this area of southern Lebanon, which is being subjected to the biggest Zionist assault. There is no room in this arena for party gains at the expense of this or that organization.

From this position, we address our brothers in the Amal movement, not the schemers in Amal, but the brother nationalists whom we know take the initiative in the Amal movement and participate in the joint command and the joint forces in the south so that we can prevent all evil elements and schemers in various areas from scheming in southern Lebanon, our main arena where we are confronting our Zion enemy.

If some think these clashes, about which we have spoken and through which we lived recently and in the past months, will prodouce gains for the Amal movement popular, we say that the one who starts these clashes will be the loser. We know that the Lebanese and the Palestinian masses do not want these clashes to continue. The only loser will be the organization or the quarter which starts them. Proceeding from this principle, and at this meeting, we reaffirm that we are concerned about the Amal movement and about all nationalists in the Amal command and all nationalists in the Amal bases, so that they will be with us in the same trench, within one joint command in this arena, as long as we seek the same goal: As stipulated in our charter, the Amal movement was founded first to protect the Palestinian revolution, second for the Palestine question and third for the Arabism and unity of Lebanon. We do not differ with the Amal movement on these objectives.

However, to those who start the clashes under the slogan of fighting communism while they are Muslims, we say that in this era this slogan is backward and far behind the events through which we are passing. We in this trench do not ask a person his identity, but if he supports us and carries his rifle on our side. This is our slogan. We ask: Is this rifle aimed against the Zionist enemy or is it aimed at the interior to confuse our nationalist arena. This is our question. To those claiming Islam, we say that Islam is not responsible for them. Islam does not incite killing strugglers or honest men, who are carrying thier rifles on the side of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. This was our hope with respect to the second issue.

3. The last issue: I hope you will all be assured that this national Palestinian unity, which is the ground on which we are standing, will continue to be governed, together with any plans that will be proposed to it, by the PLO political program. This program covers us in all matters that are disputed among us. There can be no other political program that can govern and resolve the many issues in this arena.

Once again I affirm to you that the youths in the Palestinian revolution and the National Movement will stand fast in spite of all the Zionist and imperialist threats against them in southern Lebanon. Those struggling youths, if circumstances allow you to see them, pledge to all our Palestinian people and to the Arab and Lebanese peoples to to uphold the revolution until victory is achieved. [applause]

VOL NOTES DISTURBANCES IN HAMAH, ALEPPO

NC031818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Reports reaching the Voice of Lebanon indicate that the Syrian town of Hamah has been the scene of explosions and artillery shelling which started last midnight and which has continued up to this afternoon. The town has been encircled on all sides, but the reasons for the intensive shelling and explosions are not yet clear. Because of the seige, which has been imposed all around the city, losses in life have not been ascertained so far.

A number of dead people were seen along some roads leading to Hamah, including four people killed on the (Musyaf) road. Travelers were forced to change their routes on account of the continuous artillery shelling. Thus, they headed for the Latakia road instead of the Homs and Hamah highways. The situation in Aleppo has been affected by the situation in Hamah, leading to a disturbed atmosphere in some parts of Aleppo, particularly in the (Al-Kallasah) and [name indistinct] quarters.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES SA'D AD-DIN ASH-SHADHILI

JN032144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1745 today Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, secretary general of the Egyptian Nationalist Movement. They discussed the recent developments in the Egyptian arena and in the Arab region in general as well as the imperialist-Zionist schemes aimed against the entire Arab nation. Stress was put on the need to further entrench Arab efforts to repulse hostile conspiracies, foil the objectives and consequences of the Camp David agreement and have the nationalist forces in Egypt work to free Egypt from the Camp David strings so Egypt can resume its natural place in the Arab ranks.

OVERTHROW OF EGYPTIAN REGIME TO BE SUPPORTED

JN031448 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 3 Feb (SANA) -- In a comment today, AL-BA'TH says that some truth has emerged in the Arab arena; namely, that the distance which the Iraqi regime has covered to meet with the Egyptian regime is great. Iraq has begun by transferring its potential from the main battle against the Zionist enemy to a destructive war which does not serve the Arab interest.

The newspaper adds that relations between the Iraqi and Egyptian regimes have developed through the Egyptian regime's supply of arms to Iraq and Iraq's invitation to Mubarak to participate in the nonaligned conference. If this style continues, it will lead to the Iraqi regime's entry into the "camp."

AL-BA'TH stresses: At any rate, the concentration of imperialist weapons against the liberation forces and Arab solidarity will not succeed due to our people's determination to topple the symbols of treason.

The newspaper says that what is most required by the Arab stand to confront this fierce Arab-Zionist assault, aimed at transferring the Camp David process to new positions engangering the future of the Arab liberation struggle, is to strengthen Arab solidarity, support the Egyptian nationalist movement in resisting this tyranny and national and pan-Arab deviation and unite the movement's forces to topple the new symbols of treason in Egypt and, therefore, symbols attached to it in the Arab arena.

AL-BA'TH concludes its comment by saying: Within this framework, Syria has decided to support the Egyptian Nationalist Movement and the unity of the forces of our Egyptian people against that regime so as to overthrow it and return Egypt to its struggle position within the Arab fold. Syria has always stressed the need to create an effective Arab stand which will solidly confront the U.S. policy and hostile stands.

ON BBC TV OFFICIALS ADVOCATE COUP AGAINST IRAN

LD031940 [Editorial Report] London BBC television network in English at 2010 GMT on 1 February broadcasts a 50-minute recorded report in its "Panorama" program entitled "Unfinished Business" which deals with Israel's alleged "attempt to trigger a military coup in Iran." The program is narrated by Philip Tibenham.

The program begins with film clips of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni returning to Tehran in February 1979 and Tibehnam discussing an alleged disagreement between Israel and the United States on how to deal with Iran after the death of the ayatollah. Tibenham reviews the efforts of the Israeli secret service, the Mosad, to monitor events in Iran and its view on what will happen after Khomeyni's death.

Next, Tibenham prefaces an interview with Ya'aqov Nimrodi by describing him as the head of Mosad in Tehran for 10 years while posing as an IDF military attache. Tibenham says, among other things, that Nimrodi arranged the supply of 'Uzi machineguns to the late shah's army. According to Tibenham, Nimrodi believes the U.S. assessment of the situation in Iran is wrong. In the interview, Tibenham asks Nimrodi what can be done to save Iran for the West. Nimrodi replies that in this situation the Western states should "sit together and to think about Iran, how important for the West is to do a coup." Under further questioning Nimrodi repeats his remarks that the West must get together and prepare its intelligence, train forces and launch a coup. Nimrodi says that "it is not an easy job now but it is not too late."

Following this, there is an interview with William Sullivan, the former U.S. ambassador to Iran, who says that previous coups in Iran have been "uncontrolled cannonballs" and he urges caution.

The program cuts back to Nimrodi who puts the blame on former President Jimmy Carter for the shah's downfall and the loss of Iran.

Tibenham then reviews the wide-ranging Israeli-Iranian ties in trade, military aid and cooperation. Next, he interviews David Kimche, head of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and former deputy director of the Mosad, who begins by discussing the close military and intelligence relationships between Iran and Israel and the lessons Israel learned in fighting various Arab nations which used Soviet tactics and equipment -- lessons which were passed on to Iran. Tibehnam then says that Khomeyni's return was a disaster for Israel because it meant another Islamic regime against it. When Iraq attacked Iran in October 1980, Israel viewed it as a perfect opportunity to support a group, primarily Israel's friends in the Iranian military, which they would like to see in power. Tibenham goes on to discuss the disarray among the Iranian military at the start of the war and the rapid depletion of military supplies. Because the hostages were still being held and the U.S. embargo had halted deliveries of all goods, Israel viewed this as an opportune time to reestablish links with the Iranian military.

The program returns to Tibenham's interview with Kimche who says that Iran is short of spare parts for its U.S.-made weapons and all sorts of other military material. Kimche says that Israel's position is that "the Iranian Army should be strong." Tibenham interjects to Kimche "so really an army take over is what you are saying." Kimche replies: "Possibly, yes."

Next Tibenham describes secret Israeli efforts to supply arms to Iran. The first deal was to include British tanks and radios along with ties for U.S.-made Phantom jets. Tibenham continues by describing how Iran made contact with Israel through a French businessman in Paris, Jean Luc Deverent, and the French firm Seti. Seti, using the help of a French Government agent, first met with Tzvi Allon, whose official title at the Israeli Embassy was "special military envoy." Tibenham interviews Deverent who describes how he arranged contact between Israeli officials and high Iranian military leaders.

The program then cuts in Tibenham's interview with Ahmed Heydari, described as a "sharp" Iranian businessman, who represented Iran through Seti for purchases of military equipment. Heydari said that Israel was prepared to sell to Iran everything it needed. The program then cuts to a continuing interview with Deverent who describes how the airplane tires were loaded at Tel Aviv airport, flown to France with the full knowledge of French authorities, transferred to another airplane and then flown to Iran.

Tibenham continues the narrative by describing Israel's reaction to the successful deal and its offer to Seti to supply further spare parts. The program intercuts to a further interview with Deverent on Israeli arrangements for future shipments and Tibenham's description of the next deal between Israel and Iran. The program then cuts back to Tibenham's interview with Heydari who says that the Iranian minister of defense at the time, Javad Fakuri, authorized the next arms deals.

Tibenham continues his narrative on the deal, describing the involvement of various Portuguese middlemen and a firm owned partially by the Portuguese Government. This deal openly involved El Al aircraft; however it fell through when Heydari absconded with $56 million from the Iranian Government.

He says the deal was rearranged through a London arms dealer, using an Argentine-owned aircraft. The first flight under the new arrangements began 11 July 1981 with the aircraft flying from Tel Aviv to Larnaca, Cyprus and then on to Tehran via Turkey with a false cargo manifest. On 18 July the chartered aircraft flew directly to Tehran and then filed a return flight plan to Larnaca. Tibenham then describes the last minutes of the flight, the conversations with Turkish air controllers and what eventually happened. The plane crashed inside the Soviet Union near Yerevan, a fact reported 4 days later by TASS.

Tibenham cites unidentified Israeli officials who claim the plane was deliberately shot down by the Soviet Union to expose the Israeli-Iranian relationship and to prevent Israel from rebuilding its Iranian contacts. Since the crash, no further flights have taken place but other arms shipments have continued by sea. Tibenham continues by saying that despite the setback, Israel maintains its position that Iran must be saved for the West and that its oil is vital; and more important, to halt any further Soviet advances in the Middle East.

Tibenham goes on to cite the differences between Washington and Tel Aviv over Iran. The program then cuts to an interview with exiled former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar who describes various efforts within Iran to overthrow the Islamic government and U.S. reaction to requests for support to these activities. Bakhtiar goes on to describe the communist threat to Iran from the Tudeh Party.

Tibenham then interviews various U.S. figures including Richard Helms, Robert Comer, the creator of the RDF; and Edward Luttwak, advisor to the U.S. Government, on the future of Iran.

Next, Tibenham interviews Uri Lubrani, former Israeli ambassador to Iran, who says that Tehran can be taken over by "a very relatively small force, determined, ruthless, cruel. I mean the man who would lead that force would have to be emotionally geared to the possibility that he would have to kill 10,000 people." Lubrani goes on to describe the military aspects of seizing Tehran.

The program then cuts back to Tibenham's interview with Kimche who says that Israel "wants to see a stable, strong, pro-Western Iran fulfilling its traditional role as a counterbalance to possible Soviet encroachment and possible Iraqi encroachment in that area. That's our wish."

Tibenham then continues his narrative, describing Israel's failure to persuade the United States to join it in its crusade to save Iran. He relates Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's November 1981 visit to Washington and his attempts to get the United States to release spare parts to Iran.

Tibenham concludes that Israel and the United States are divided over policy toward Iran and each country's approach. Tibenham says that despite this lack of support, Israel is carrying on with its efforts to identify its friends in the Iranian Army but is still unsure how deeply the army has been penetrated by Islamic fundamentalists. The Israelis argue that a preemptive coup would be the only way to limit the bloodshed.

Kimche Denial

TA021513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche has strongly denied that Israel intended to cause a military coup in Iran and that he said those things. He told our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, that today he reexamined what he said in the British television program Panorama and there is no mention of the remarks there. The director of the Foreign Ministry stressed that it was not the business of one country to interfere in the domestic affairs of another country. Israel thinks it would be better for Iran to support the West and be equipped with a strong army. This would make it more difficult for Iraq to enter into adventures in our area and would also serve as an obstacle to Soviet penetration.

Shamir Defends Kimche

TA031209 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir says Israel is not seeking unnecessary wars. We are peace-seekers and will not attack unless we are attacked. Appearing before the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee Foreign Minister Shamir rejected claims about exaggerated government reaction to the terrorist infiltration into the Jordan Valley at the end of last week. The foreign minister also rejected the criticism leveled at Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche following Kimche's remarks on the BBC television program Panorama. Our correspondent in the Knesset, Arye Golan, reports on the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee session:

[Begin recording] Knesset members Mordekhay Gur and Yosi Sarid from the Alignment were the committee members who criticized the government's overreaction to the terrorist infiltration. MK Mordekhay Gur argued that the impression he received from government statements is that we may be embarking on an unnecessary war in Lebanon. The government is causing unnecessary friction on the northern border, Gur charged. MK Sarid also warned the government against a military action in Lebanon contending this does not enjoy nationwide support.

The foreign minister's reaction was: Should we have kept quiet over the terrorist squads infiltration? They could have caused terrible destruction and killing. Why should we not ring the warning bells? the Foreign Minister asked, adding that the government's reaction to the matter was a responsible one.

Another issue that came up in the meeting: the interview the Foreign Ministry director general granted to British television. The critics here included Knesset members Abba Eban and Dani Rosolio from the Alignment who defined David Kimche's remarks as unnecessary. Yosi Sarid claimed this was an additional expression of the national megalomania which leads Israel to intervene everywhere, in all affairs and at all times.

There is no international abscess [mursa] into which Israel does not poke its finger. Israel is increasingly emerging not only as the world's problem child but also as the disturbed, wild [mufra'] infant, Sari contended.

The foreign minister rejected the criticism and backed the director general of his ministry. Kimche did not make any irregular statement, Shamir clarified, and does not merit being attacked. Everything happening in the region concerns Israel and this is not megalomania. We have an interest in a strong Iran with a strong army.

In this context the committee members also dealt with the issue of Israel's arms sales to various countries. MK Sarid demanded that the committee discuss the sale of arms to oppressive regimes such as Guatemala and El Salvador. Abba Eban shared Sarid's criticism. He said arms should not be sold to countries to which even the United States does not sell. Coalition MD Avraham Melamed supported the Alignment members on this matter. We must not behave on this subject as the worst among the gentiles, Melamed argues. The committee chairman, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, reacted sharply against the hypocrisy of those preaching against the sales of arms. Everyone does so, according to Ben-Elisar.

Foreign Minister Shamir told the Knesset committee members that Israel does not sell arms used for internal suppression by various regimes. On this matter, Shamir said, our conduct is not like the worst among the gentiles but better than the best among them.

The autonomy subject also came up. Foreign Minister Shamir said one can regard as an achievement the announcement by U.S. Secretary of State Haig that the autonomy document published by Israel this week manifests some Israeli flexibility. We have not been spoiled with such statements, the foreign minister concluded. [end recording]

Labor Party Critical

TA021324 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The opposition Labor Party has sharply criticized David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry, for telling a British TV interviewer that Israel would favor a military coup in Iran. The Labor Party is demanding to know whether the government knew what Kimche was going to say, and agreed to it. In a statement published this morning, the Labor Party says it is doubtful whether Israel should be meddling in the internal affairs of other countries. The party said Israel was acquiring the international image of a trouble maker, stirring up disputes, engaging in subversion and encouraging the overthrow of governments.

Radio on Effects

TA021827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Report on the "Evening Newsreel" by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- recorded]

[Text] Jerusalem is not enthusiastic about talking publicly about ties between Israel and Iran, or between it and any other country with which it does not have full diplomatic ties. According to official sources, the statements published in Britain have caused Israel's vital interests heavy damage. At any rate, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche has denied reports that he said Israel had planned to orchestrate a military coup d'etat in Iran.

It is not our business, he added, to intervene in the domestic affairs of another country; Israel maintains its traditional attitude toward Iran. Kimche said we believe it would be more advisable for Iran to support the West and have a strong army. This will make it more difficult for Iraq to enter into adventures in our region and will similarly serve as a dam to curb Soviet penetration.

Let us just add that it is likewise impossible to deny that Israel regrets the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq, which has led to the weakening of the eastern front against Israel. It is similarly a well-known fact that even countries whose public relations with Israel are totally severed can nevertheless maintain contacts on foundations of common interests. It appears that this constitutes the basis for the publications on the Israeli-Iranian cooperation.

DAVAR Report

TA031315 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Report by Mordekhay Barqay]

[Text] Governmental sources have said that there was no official initiative behind the appearance of the three Israelis on BBC television's Panorama program about Iran. Furthermore, not one of the interviewees knew while he was being interviewed about the planned appearances of the other two.

As for the sale of weapons and military equipment, the DAVAR correspondent points out that the policy is not to publicize weapons sales transacted mainly for financial reasons. At the same time, as far as sales are concerned, clear criteria are kept: sales only to known [mukarim] countries and clients, even if the deal is implemented through agents, scrupulous observance of a clause not allowing the arms and military equipment to be transferred to a third party; no sales of weapons and equipment containing U.S. components; and coordination of the sales with Israel's political interests, including, in this context, sales to "the enemies of Israel's enemies."

On the matter of the sale of military equipment to Iran after Khomeyni's rise to power, it is pointed out that one of the sources who disclosed -- and also condemned -- the fact was the former prime minister of Iran, Shapur Bakhtiar, who is now in exile.

BURG WELCOMES 'MODERATE' PALESTINIAN STATEMENTS

TA031712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Minister Burg welcomes the latest statements by moderate Palestinian leaders calling for coexistence with Israel. In a talk with our correspondent, Yo'el Dar, Minister Burg said there is no doubt in his mind that were it not for PLO terrorism, the number of Palestinians wishing to negotiate with Israel would be larger. The Palestinians erred in not approaching the negotiating table 2 and 1/2 years ago, to conclude the autonomy business. If they had done so, they would probably have enjoyed an autonomy allowing them to handle 80 percent of the issues an independent country deals with.

Dr Burg is the guest of upper Nazareth this evening, as part of the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of its establishment.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTATORS ON 'CIA DOCUMENT'

Origin, Timing Questioned

TA031652 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Feb 82 p 5

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "Secrets and Gossip"]

[Text] Journalist William Worthy -- who brought the CIA document, taken by the Iranian authorities in the U.S. Embassy in Iran, from Tehran -- is not one of the most important journalists in the United States. Nevertheless, he has previously gained great publicity from his exploits. He visited the PRC when there were as yet no ties between the United States and the PRC, he visited communist Cuba against the administration's orders.

Therefore, when in December 1981 he returned from Tehran, he was scrupulously checked by customs in Boston and papers were confiscated from him because, according to the customs authorities, he had not been authorized to have them in his possession. But he overcame this difficulty as well. He managed to smuggle the Tehran documents in another way.

This story had something in it to make the "Theran documents" suspicious and to cast doubts on their veracity. Because this is an issue involving a man who often travels to communist countries, it could be assumed that the Soviet intelligence services found a way to mislead the U.S. public by planting lies in authentic documents. Therefore, we waited for 3 days for the publication of an authoritative announcement from Washington, from the head of the U.S. intelligence agency, that would prove that these documents had been distorted. But to this moment the hoped-for denial has not come. Thus, we have no choice but to express amazement at the document composed by the U.S. intelligence agency about the Israeli services -- indeed, a document composed in March 1979, at the peak of Israeli-U.S. cooperation, in the days when President Carter visited Jerusalem and conducted negotiations on the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

The CIA station in Tehran did not need this information about Israeli intelligence in March 1979, becasue the link between Israel and Iran had already been severed. And why did the U.S. intelligence agency in Tehran need to know all the links Israel maintains with Muslim countries?

This is not the only amazing thing about the composition of these documents, their circulation and publicity.

The document itself states that there is an agreement between the Israeli and U.S. intelligence services not to spy against each other. What is the point of recalling faults of youth, that in 1954 a bugging device was placed in the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The authors of the CIA report know that bugging has been so improved today that there is no need to implant bugging devices -- that is, they know that this is "old hat." Why did they have to feed their agents in Tehran with historical material about the relations between Israeli and U.S. intelligence?

In March 1979 Khomeyni's people already controlled Iran, so for what purpose would Washington send secret material not pertaining to Iranian matters to this dangerous -- in terms of security -- station?

The most amazing thing is the timing of the publication of the documents in two respectable U.S. papers, the Washington POST and the Boston GLOBE, and their method of choosing spicy documents.

It is not to be assumed that the two papers published the documents without first consulting someone in the administration about the reliability of the documents and the damage they could cause U.S. vital interest.

What is most amazing is that from the 13 volumes of the "Tehran documents," which include information about many intelligence services in the world, only those papers relating to Israel and Iran, those about the fall of the shah, the attempt to turn Bani-Sadr into a U.S. agent -- matters relevant to U.S.-Iran relations -- were selected. And, in contrast to them, the documents on Israel tell how the Israelis in the 1950's tried to coax U.S. Marines to help Israeli intelligence.

What is the point in composing a 47-page report on the history of Israeli intelligence, and what is the point of publishing this in the United States right now?

A partial answer to this can be found in an article published in the spring of 1979 by a CIA analyst in the WASHINGTON QUARTERLY of the Washington Center for Strategic Studies.

In this article, the analyst assessed methods of using the "freedom of information act" for political purposes. The analyst pointed to slanted, selective publications about the Israeli strike at the U.S. ship Liberty during the 6 Day War and the occasional drawing out of slanted reports, as though the Israelis had been involved in the disappearance of 200 tons of uranium from the United States. He concluded that these publications were intended to blacken Israel's face. They came for the most part at a time when Jerusalem-Washington relations were strained and when officials wanted to blacken Israel in the eyes of the U.S. public so that Israel would not be able to take advantage of public opinion in a fight with the administration. Confidential matter is not directly leaked, but sources whisper into the ears of journalists the precise number of the file which can be studied according to the "freedom of information act" and where it is possible to find an interesting story.

The "Tehran documents" were overt; it was not necessary to whisper into anyone's ear. But perhaps there was someone in the secret places who did not care that the Washington POST and the Boston GLOBE would publicize the gossip that made its way from Washington to Tehran and which would, in the meantime, blacken Israel's face.

Has 'Anti-Israeli' Tone

TA031543 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 3 Feb 82 p 3

[Ya'aqov Karuz commentary: "The Document: A Low Standard, an Anti-Israeli Tone"]

[Text] The supplements and reports that arrived yesterday throw additional light on the document on Israeli intelligence that appeared in the Washington POST, the first sections of which were published in this paper the day before yesterday.

It appears that this really is a question of a report composed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). According to one of the Washington paper's correspondents, intelligence elements in the U.S. capital have said that the document is a reliable reconstruction of the original paper. However, it is of course difficult to know if the version published is the original, exact text of the document and whether slanted changes were introduced into it by those who made it public in Iran, or by those who stand behind it. Such changes could be made by erasures or by the most minor additions.

None of this makes the document more reliable in terms of its contents. Truths and lies are still mixed up in it. Furthermore, it is impossible not to be amazed at the mediocre, or worse, standard of this document. Different quality could have been expected from the intelligence service of one of the two world superpowers.

But not only this; if this really is a CIA document, the question of why it was sent to the U.S. Embassy that was under siege in the Iranian capital becomes even more pointed. How will the intelligence services of all those countries that maintain ties with the CIA feel if the CIA demonstrates such a shocking lack of thoughtfulness, exposing and passing over its secrets with such ease?

Or what if the document was not sent to Tehran, but was instead obtained by some foreign agency -- the KGB, for example -- via a "mole" it has placed in the CIA? In such a case, the take over of the U.S. Embassy in Iran could act as an excellent opportunity for that same foreign agency to "plant" the document among the papers found in the embassy and lead to its publication in a convenient manner and without jeopardizing its genuine source. Either way, the result, from the viewpoint of the intelligence services friendly to the United States, is the same.

As for the document, with its truths and falsehoods, it is a sort of superficial survey of the history of the services in Israel almost from their establishment. The heavy and genuine damage in the publications was not to these services, but to the CIA, because of the undermining of its credibility and because of the revelation that it is occupied in collecting secret material on Israel. Finally, it is inconceivable that we should not express amazement at various statements and claims in the document, the accumulated effect of which is -- even if this was not the intention -- the creation of both an anti-Israeli and an anti-Semitic tone.

HA'OLAM HAZE: LEADERS ANGERED BY U.S. 'LEAKS'

TA031105 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 3 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] There is great anger among Israeli leaders concerning publicity about the Mosad's activities. It is estimated that this publicity springs from deliberate leaks by the U.S. Government, which is conducting a "war of nerves" against Israel. It is not inconceivable that the Israeli leaders will publicize various affairs involving secret activities of the various U.S. agencies in Israel.

SHARON CEASE-FIRE, INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

TA031924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal following a tour by Sharon of armored units in southern Israel; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister Sharon, how do you evaluate the intended activities of the terrorists, and how does Israel relate to them?

[Answer] Israel has repeatedly made it clear that it has no intention of initiating any war-like operations; Israel will react only if it is attacked. This policy of the Government of Israel has not changed, despite all the recent reports and utterances by politicians. No change whatever has occurred in the government position, which says that our intention is to maintain the peace and the cease-fire as long as possible. At the same time, Israel made it clear that it will by no means accept a repetition of the situation prevailing on the northern border in July 1981. Likewise, the government sees, and in my view, every person in Israel should see -- and I was dismayed by voices I heard from the direction of our settlements in the north saying: Do not act or do not do anything, because the operations are not occurring in our sector, but in another sector.

Israel cannot exist if every sector is concerned only with its own security. There is the problem of Israel's security as a whole; this is our global responsibility. I said it will be absolutely impossible to observe calmly the fact that the cease-fire is being maintained in only one sector -- for instance, regarding the Jewish settlements on the northern border -- while operations are occurring in every other sector. This is why we took all necessary precautions and measures to be on the alert in order to discontinue such a state of affairs. I made it quite clear that we view with gravity any terrorist action against Israel in any of the sectors, or against Israeli or Jewish targets in Europe.

[Question] Why are these issues being publicized at this time? Is it because of the terrorist penetration in Mehola? We hear strong statements about the gravity with which Israel views the subject, whereas several months ago no such statements could be heard, after no less serious incidents such as the mines planted near Argaman, the shooting at the bus near Ma'ale Hahamisha and the Katyusha fire in the Jordan Valley.

[Answer] We have here an accumulation of incidents. The incidents are gradully increasing. Since the inception of the cease-fire there have been some 60 cease-fire violations, more than 30 of which were in Major Haddad's sector in southern Lebanon. More than 20 infiltration attempts came from the direction of Jordan, most of which were prevented by the Jordanian authorities, while others were thwarted due to our vigilance and activities. A number of attacks occurred in Europe and in other places. We are witnessing a strengthening of the terrorist power, large-scale fortification activities, a doubling of their artillery pieces and of the Katyusha launchers, whose number has reached more than 300. This was not a single operation. Anyone who was observant could have perceived that in southern Lebanon, in the Haddad region, terrorist activity has increased. We also know of terrorist attempts to penetrate into Israel from the north -- bands that have been stopped either by Haddad's men or by UNIFIL personnel. Thus, there was an accumulation of incidents. And at some point, somewhere, after an ever-increasing activity, you must come out and reiterate the gravity with which these things are viewed, and not discount terrorist activity as something routine which we are ready to live with.

[Question] Do you think a change in Jordan's position on the terrorists and their activity from its territory may be expected now?

[Answer] I hope Jordan will continue with the same efforts it made in the past to thwart terrorist activity. It is inconceivable that if a change occurs in Jordan's position, we shall continue to maintain the status quo on the Jordanian border. This is impossible. I believe Jordan will continue in its efforts to foil the terrorist activities, but I think it should be doing more in this regard.

[Question] And what is your reaction to the publication of the story about the activities of Israel's intelligence. Who is, in your opinion, behind this publication?

[Answer] I do not know who is behind this publication. What I have to point out is that things have recently been made public in two places which, in my view, were meant to cause harm to Israel. One on the British television program Panorama, the other in the U.S. paper, the Washington POST. To the best of my knowledge, most, if not all, of the data published there are incorrect. At least on one subject, where it was alleged that during my visit to the United States I discussed, as it were, with the U.S. secretary of defense steps or actions to bring about a military coup in Iran. I can only say that this is totally groundless. This subject was altogether not on the agenda for discussion. And, if this were true regarding this subject, I suppose that the same would hold for the other subjects, too. The fact is that things were published that have no foundation whatever. Israel does not want to intervene in the domestic matters of other countries.

MK RABIN ON CEASE-FIRE, PEACE WITH EGYPT

TA031433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] MK Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the cease-fire in the north should be maintained as long as the other party is observing it and there is no cause to launch a comprehensive operation in view of the penetration of the Jordan Rift Valley. However, should the terrorists violate the cease-fire, he thinks the IDF should enter Lebanon. An Air Force raid is not enough, Yitzhaq Rabin said, as such an operation entails uncalled-for risks.

As for the question of whether or not there is any link between the Sinai withdrawal and the autonomy talks, Rabin said the peace agreement with Egypt stands by itself and should be honored. He was addressing students on Mt Scopus in Jerusalem. His remarks were reported by our correspondent, Sha'ul Menashe.

TERRORIST SAID REINFORCING IN UNIFIL AREA

TA032000 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The terrorist organizations have recently been dispatching hundreds of their men to the area under UNIFIL control. This was reported today by senior security sources to our correspondent, Ron Ben-Yishay. The sources claim the number of terrorists in the UNIFIL area amounts to 1,000 or more, compared to some 500 terrorists who were in the area about 2 weeks ago. The security sources say the terrorist reinforcements are endangering both the Christians in the enclave, as well as Israeli settlements in the north. Major Haddad is to convene a news conference tomorrow in order to warn of developments in the UNIFIL area. It appears that Israel will also lodge a protest on this with UNIFIL Commander General Callaghan.

UNIFIL Report

TA032125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The UNIFIL spokesman explained this evening that last week between 40 and 60 Fatah terrorists entered territory under UNIFIL control to supervise the cease-fire between the Shi'te warriors and the militias acting under Iraqi Ba'th patronage. The spokesman told our correspondent, Hayim Hecht, that the United Nations is opposed to the Fatah terrorists remaining in the area and UNIFIL is acting towards their removal. The spokesman explained that UNIFIL personnel themselves arranged the cease-fire between the warring organizations, and they are also able to supervise it. In order to accomplish the removal of the Fatah people from southern Lebanon, the UNIFIL commander, General Callaghan, traveled to Beirut. In any event, the spokesman made it clear that this Fatah group was the only one that was added to the terrorists in southern Lebanon.

11 SINAI MOVEMENT MEMBERS ARRESTED IN JERUSALEM

TA031926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Test] The Jerusalem police this evening arrested 11 demonstrators, supporters of the movement to stop the Sinai withdrawal. Some 150 demonstrators convened at Bet Agron this afternoon, after which some 80 of them set out in the direction of the prime minister's home and attempted to submit a manifesto to Menahem Begin. When refused reception at the prime minister's home, they blocked traffic and refused to disperse. The detailed have been released on bail.

ARENS INTERVIEWED ON U.S. RELATIONS, AUTONOMY

TA291950 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1605 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Interview with Prof Moshe Arens, ambassador designate to the United States, by Yesha'Yahu Ben-Porat, Gad Becker and Elimelekh Ram on the biweekly "Gentlemen of the Press" program, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you view as one of your short-tem objectives the renewal of the famous memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation with the United States?

[Answer] Only if the Americans are interested in this, since, in my opinion, this memorandum is valuable only insofar as it expresses the desires of both parties. If this is interpreted as a favor that should or should not be done for Israel at this stage, I do not think we should deal with this at the moment.

[Question] Have you not received a task yet, from the Foreign Ministry or from the prime minister to initiate contacts with the Americans the moment you get there in order to renew the memorandum?

[Answer] I do not have a list of tasks yet.

[Question] We should mention the two parties' conduct regarding this memorandum. Haig has been here twice in 2 weeks and it seems that this issue has been carefully avoided. In the news conferences he held, Secretary Haig stressed time and again that he and his Israeli hosts did not discuss the memorandum. We would first like to ask you why such caution is exercised concerning this problem? Why is there no attempt to reach a solution on it? Second, when this memorandum is renewed one day, will it be different from the suspended memorandum -- which may in fact have been canceled -- and if so, how?

[Answer] I can only guess the reason for the caution exercised by both parties. I assume that the reason for this is that neither party wants to wipe the memorandum out. Both apparently want to keep it alive somewhere -- on the back burner so to speak -- so that i can be revived in due time. There is nothing easier than to kill it; there is nothing easier than to say -- after all that has been said and done -- that this agreement no longer exists. Haig could do this rather easily and diplomatically if this was indeed his wish. However, since this was not done I assume that each party wants to leave the door open for renewal. You asked whether this memorandum will have another form if it becomes effective at some point in future -- I think that when you read the memorandum you will understand it is nothing more than a framework. Those who said that Israeli-U.S. relations could be good and cooperative in nature even without this memorandum were correct to quite an extent. However, this memorandum institutionalizes these relations, it is a framework that can be given content, and I assume that if indeed the memorandum is revived, it will be given content in the course of time.

[Question] Will its elements be specified in writing? Are you speaking of a detailed, clear and practical memorandum?

[Answer] It is difficult to me to tell. This depends on the attitude of both parties -- whether it is worth their while, whether it is desirable for them to put down on paper all those elements, all those commitments existing today, part of which are unwritten commitments.

[Question] During Reagan's months in power the image created in Israel -- and I assume this emerges not only from press reports but also from the Jerusalem Government -- is that of the bad and good guys in Washington. Alexander Haig received the image of the more pro-Israeli type, while Caspar Weinberger is depicted as, quote, more negative, less sympathetic, more problematic and more critical, end quote.

Do you intend to change this situation, to possibly lead to more balanced relations? You are naturally more directly involved with the State Department; nonetheless Israel has relations with both the Pentagon and the State Department.

[Answer] I do not pretend to be so insane as to try to change people's character. I do not know whether some of the characteristics you mentioned are correct. However, I certainly intend -- I think this is the role of Israel's ambassador to the United States -- to try and reach correct and good relations with all key U.S. administration officials, and this certainly includes Secretary of Defense Weinberger.

[Question] Do you think a special effort should be made here? Do you think that an effort should be made to change somewhat the atmosphere in the relations with this important official?

[Answer] An effort, a special effort, should be invested in trying to reach good and correct relations with all key officials, and this includes Weinberger.

[Question] Since you mentioned the name of Secretary of State Haig -- as is well known he ended the second round of autonomy talks this week -- he is still in Cairo. I assume you had contact with him this week. What was your impression? I do not follow these talks closely but I dare say, publicly, that a sort of make-believe game is being played here by both parties. It is difficult to view seriously this move by Haig who came to talk about autonomy with us and the Egyptians. Things are simply not moving.

[Answer] Look, here, again, I think we have different perceptions. I think that when Haig decided on his visits here about a month ago and then gave us advance notice on this, his assessment of the chances of reaching an agreement on autonomy before the final Sinai withdrawal was more optimistic than ours.

[Question] Why then did he make this move? He came here once, saw that things were not moving, and yet returned. Why did he do so?

[Answer] I think he tried to exhaust his moves. You have another example then how two capitals, how two people can look at the same situation, with the same interests -- we too are interested in the agreement after all -- how they can want to reach the same destination, and yet reach different conclusions concerning the basic data or the objective circumstances involved. I think Haig and the U.S. administration want to reach an agreement before April. I think they are afraid the package may fall apart, that a deterioration may ensue here. To put this in more positive terms, they attach importance to the fact that President Mubarak, too, will be involved in a commitment within the peace process, in an agreement on the autonomy issue. As far as I understood, Haig's objective when he began this series of visits to the region was to try to reach an agreement before April. I assume he would not have set out on the road had he not believed this was possible. I am not sure his assessment of this remains unchanged. I assume that today he at least wants to achieve increased momentum, to achieve a process of rapprochement in positions that may end in an agreement after April, but that would already be in gear in April.

[Question] In the light of what you have just said, what is your interpretation of Mubarak's restraint from a speedy promotion of the process? Would you confirm the assessment made in some Israeli quarters that Mubarak does not want to directly tie himself to the peace process? His predecessor As-Sadat signed the Camp David accord, the autonomy accord [as heard] and he, formally at least, is not tied to this process.

[Answer] Look, it is dangerous to try and draw assessments on another's motivations, especially a person I do not know. I might have shaken his hand once. I believe he accompanied the late As-Sadat during the visit to Beersheba. When I visited Egypt I did not have the opportunity to meet him. I met with As-Sadat then. So, it is difficult for me to make an assessment. However, I think that everyone who observes events in Egypt and Mubarak's condition can understand that Mubarak is today primarily interested in consolidating his rule, that he is subject to the pressure of the Arab world and the opposition within Egypt. You can see that he is releasing opposition members from jails -- members of both the Muslim Brotherhood opposition and the radical opposition. He wants to be on good terms with them. He wants to enlist their support to his rule as well. It is therefore very likely that -- under the circumstances, during this process of consolidating the regime and attempting to form good relations with the various elements within Egypt and within the Arab world -- he prefers not to undertake another commitment that may expose him to attacks by the Arab world and some strata within Egypt and that he prefers to wait instead.

[Question] Is this why, as one of the press headlines reads today, Mubarak says: We want peace but not at all costs and not with concessions? This is a new Egyptian style.

[Answer] If I should try to interpret the tactics adopted by Mubarak today -- it may change in the future, of course -- I would say he is trying to be on good terms with everyone. He wants to be on good terms with the Arab world -- not only with Saudi Arabia, but even with Al-Qadhdhafi. As is known, he instructed that attacks on other Arab leaders be stopped as well.

[Question] When you say everyone, does this include the Soviet Union, in your opinion?

[Answer] Everyone first and foremost means the Arab countries including Libya and Syria. Everyone certainly includes the Soviet Union. We therefore heard talk of resumption of diplomatic relations and of the need to incorporate them in the peace process in the Middle East. This matter is more far-reaching than the resumption of diplomatic relations. I think he wants to be on good terms with all strata and groups inside Egypt itself -- the Muslim Brotherhood members on the one hand, and the more leftist, Nasirite elements on the other. Another press headline yesterday quoted Mubarak in connection with three circles -- the Arab, the Islamic and the African. This is reminiscent of history. I think he wants to be on good terms with us also. We hear this too from him. We hear that he is committed to the peace process, that he will pursue it after the completion of the Sinai withdrawal as well. The sober observer naturally understands that this is unrealistic, that you cannot be on good terms with everybody and that sooner or later you will come to the moment of truth and will have to make decisions on the direction you will take.

[Question] What will the dominant direction be then, in your estimate?

[Answer] You know the famous saying by Sam Goldwin -- to make forecasts is very dangerous, especially with regard to the future.

[Question] Let us ask you a frank question then: are you worried about the continuation of the peace after April 1982?

[Answer] Every Israeli should be worried or troubled since we have invested many of our assets in this process -- not all the assets but, I think that when the withdrawal is completed, Israel will be only a third of the size it was before these negotiations began. This involves the oil wells, the bases and now the most painful part the conclusion of which is still a mystery -- the evauation of the settlers from the Yamit district.

Well, if you make such an investment -- imagine for a moment that this is an investment in some business, in some stocks -- would you not be worried or troubled? You want to be certain that you will indeed receive what is coming to you from this investment. And I think every Israeli is troubled. I would be very surprised if you tell me you are not troubled.

[Question] It should be mentioned to your credit that you had been troubled even before this matter was signed.

[Answer] True.

[Question] Do the indications or remarks [in Egypt] worry you?

[Answer] I think that what led to more awareness among the majority of Israelis of the degree of undertainty prevailing in the Israeli-Egyptian relations was As-Sadat's assassination, of course. I assume that none of us, during the negotiations period and when the treaty was signed, thought that As-Sadat would live forever or that he would live to be 120. We know there is a tradition of assassination attempts against leaders in Egypt. We knew then and we know today that when such an assassination attempt takes place this can also entail a revolution in policy. We did not witness this but this could have happened. Let us assume that these drills [imunim] would have run aground, let us assume that the Muslim Brotherhood members would have fully succeeded, not only in assassinating As-Sadat. This would certainly have meant the end of the peace process. Everyone understands this. I think that today, more than in the past, we are aware of the uncertainties, of the risks involved. Regarding the remarks occasionally made, I would say they do not suffice in soothing these worries.

[Question] In your opinion, does the United States today increasingly share Israeli concern? Has the U.S. assessment of the Egyptian tendencies changed since As-Sadat's death?

[Answer] My impression is that the Americans, too, are more aware now of the uncertainties and risks. I think this is one of the reasons why Secretary Haig tried to make this big effort to obtain a written and signed commitment by Mubarak in the peace process.

ALGERIA

ASH SHA'B URGES 'ARAB VETO' AGAINST U.S.

PM031113 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 22, 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Where Is the Arab Veto?"]

[Excerpts] Once again, and as expected, the United States has used its veto weapon in the Security Council to defeat a resolution condemning Israel and imposing sanctions on it for its hostile action -- the annexation of the part of the Golan Heights occupied by Israeli forces.

Although the resolution dealt with what was undoubtedly a flagrant aggression and violation of international law, the United States took a firm stand in defense of the Zionist aggressors against international punishment.

The Zionist annexation of the Syrian Heights and the use of the U.S. veto to protect the Zionists from international sanctions have confirmed a number of facts as far as the United States, the Zionists, the Arabs and the Europeans are concerned. As far as the United States is concerned, they confirm:

1. The United States is overtly hostile to all Arabs without exception. The United States no longer has regard for those in the Arab world who consider themselves its friends, who do not hesitate to defend its interests and its exploitation of the region's wealth and who place their territories, airspace and waters at the disposal of the U.S. forces to help them spread and penetrate deeper into the region.

2. The United States has become Israel's full partner in the aggressive and expansionist war against the Arabs and against Arab land and inalienable rights. This aggressive alliance has been given a legal seal, represented by the strategic cooperation agreement. The expansionist move on the Golan Heights reflects the aims, and is a result, of this agreement.

3. The United States now abuses the veto right which the big powers granted to themselves unjustly and undeservedly under abnormal international circumstances. It is regrettable that the United States is using this veto right as a means to sabotage the UN Charter, to encourage the law of the jungle and to destroy international pillars of peace and security.

4. Since U.S. veto was cast to protect the aggressors and to prevent the international community from imposing respect for international law, its use in this case was an act against the international community and all international charters.

The United States did not hesitate to cast its veto in defense of aggression so why should the Arabs hesitate to cast their veto against the interests of the United States and its allies in the Middle East?

LIQUIFIED GAS PRICE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD031556 Algiers APS in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Algiers, 3 Feb (APS) -- The agreements on the new price of Algerian liquified gas were signed this morning at the headquarters of the trade department of Sonatrach between Gaz de France and Sonatrach. The agreements crown the lengthy and difficult negotiations between the two sides which took into consideration the long-term interests of both sides.

With these agreements, Sonatrach and Gaz de France attain new prices for Algerian liquified gas for France for a period of 20 years at an annual average of 9.18 billion cubic meters, providing Algerian transportation to France is guaranteed for half of this quantity.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH FRANCE -- The French minister of state for economic planning and development, Michel Rocard, left Algiers this evening at the end of a 48-hour visit. Rocard signed with his Algerian counterpart, Mr Brahimi, a protocol regarding cooperation between Algeria and France. [Excerpt] [Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 19 Jan 82 LD]

LIBYA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. 'AIR PIRACY ACT'

LD031900 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The U.S. administration has perpetrated an aggressive terrorist incident against a passenger airliner belonging to the Libyan Arab Airlines Company as part of its provocative aggressive designs against the Libyan Arab people.

Two U.S. Phantom-14's carried out an air piracy act last Sunday evening. They intercepted the Libyan Arab airliner inside Greek airspace, precisely 30 miles southeast of Athens, while on routine flight No 153 from Athens to Tripoli.

The two planes took off from one of the American aircraft carriers in the area. They carried out provocative acts and flew over the Libyan airliner and chased it for more than 7 miles.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah protested the barbaric act by the U.S. administration by summoning the Belgian ambassador -- the Belgian Embassy looks after U.S. interests -- and handing him a strongly worded protest memorandum to be conveyed to the U.S. administration. The general secretary for communications at the Peoples Bureau for Foreign Liaison informed the Belgian ambassador that the barbaric terrorist act carried out by U.S. aircraft against the Libyan civilian passenger aircraft is regarded as a provocative act and is an open threat to the safety of civil aviation as well as contrary to international aviation rules.

The Greek charge d'affaires today was summoned and informed of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's strong protest against the piratic act carried out by the two U.S. military aircraft against the Libyan passenger aircraft inside Greek airspace and, in that connection, a reminder was made of the dangers posed by foreign military bases in the region on the security and safety of countries neighboring Greece and the Mediterranean littoral countries.

The Peoples Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today summoned the UAE charge d'affaires -- the UAE looks after the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah interests in the United States -- where the general secretary for communications handed him a copy of the protest memorandum to be submitted to the U.S. administration.

The Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah today informed the UN Security Council and the United Nations of the incident which the American administration planned against Libyan Arab Airlines and sent them a memorandum containing a strong protest against the U.S. administration's flagrant violation of international law and against the acts of terrorism which this administration is carrying out against the Jamahiriyah. The memorandum stated that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah regards the action to which the Libyan passenger aircraft was subjected as a hostile act directed against it and against the safety of civil aviation, a fact which constitutes a violation of the principles and spirit of international agreements.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah asked the chairman of the UN Security Council and the UN secretary general to regard its memorandum as one of the documents the Security Council and the UN General Assembly distributes among member countries, and to inform them of the danger which the U.S. administration's terrorist course represents and the continued attempts of that administration to escalate its aggressive campaigns against the Jamahiriyah people. [In an earlier, briefer report, Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 1330 GMT 3 February says Libya "asked the council to condemn these terrorist practices" of the U.S. administration.]

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has also protested to the International Air Transport Association [IATA] about the terrorist act by the American fighter planes against a Libyan civilan aircraft and asked for the adoption of a firm stand denouncing American terrorism.

JANA EDITOR SCORES U.S. OFFICIAL'S STATEMENTS

LD031952 Tripoli JANA in English 1441 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb (JANA) -- The Voice of America yesterday quoted a statement made by a U.S. official on Husni Mubarak's visit to Washington in which he said that Mubarak's talks will concentrate on several issues such as security in the Middle East, the Jamahiriyah's role in the Organisation of African Unity, the situation in Sudan and Chad, the friendship treaty signed by the Jamahiriyah, Democratic Yemen and Ethiopia, and what was described as the latest Libyan activities.

JANA's political editor commented on these statements saying that "the political implication behind these statements is quite clear and does not need any elaboration if we consider the U.S. objectives reflected in her renewed intentions to launch an aggression on Libya.

"The U.S. administration would like to make of Egypt a tool for its expansionist policy the way it did during the rule of As-Sadat who acted according to U.S. instructions and directives in reinforcing the hostile alliance with the Numayri regime against the Jamahiriyah, Chad and Africa in general.

"Through these open statements, the U.S. administration would like to reveal the continuation of pressures on Egypt after the death of As-Sadat and to direct Egypt to maintain flash points in the region and make Egypt isolated from her Arab sisters.

"The statements of the U.S. official deviously imply to contain [as received] Egypt and push her in As-Sadat's course. Such open U.S. blackmail represents a flagrant intervention in Egypt's internal affairs and at the same time gives an example of ten [as received] premeditated hostile intentions of U.S. administration against the Libyan Arab people and their revolution.

MAURITANIA

COOPERATION TALKS WITH IRAQ END; MINISTER LEAVES

AB032054 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Iraqi minister of housing and town planning [as heard] left Nouakchott last night after his visit to our country. Muhammad Fadil led his country's delegation to the meeting of the Mauritania-Iraqi joint cooperation commission. He was seen off by our minister of water supply and housing, Mahjoub Boye. Asked by reporters on the results of the work of that commission, Muhammad Fadil said the two countries signed an official report dealing with all aspects of cooperation between them.

This official report states that talks between the two parties were held in an atmosphere of brotherliness and friendship in accordance with the desire of the two parties to develop their consultations [words indistinct]. Concerning the Iraq-Mauritania fishing company, the official report indicates that the Iraqi Development Fund has placed 61 million ouguiya at our country's disposal to respond to its commitments to that company. The commission recommended the holding of a meeting of the board of governors of that company to examine all the problems concerning the company. To this end, the Mauritanian Government is ready to grant all necessary facilities including the exemption of custom duties and the leasing of land for the construction of the company's headquarters.

The Iraqi Government will, for its part, place at our disposal the necessary high technicians for a big fishing trawler. The commission also expressed satisfaction about the signing of the agreement [words indistinct]. It also expressed satisfaction about the agreement on the mining company of (El Geh Seydi). On the other hand, the Iraqi development company contributed 225 million ouguiya.

Concerning the procedures for the financing of the projects, the two delegations agreed on the opening of an account with the Mauritanian Central Bank under the nomenclature known as fund for the financing of projects in Mauritania.

With regard to the television project, the delegation decided to increase (?its participation) by 2.570 million ouguiya.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NAIROBI MEETING

AB031619 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Maj Ahmed Ould Mennaya, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and member of the Military Committee for National Salvation, left Nouakchott last night for Nairobi. The minister will attend the meeting of the OAU implementation committee of resolutions on Western Sahara, which opens in the Kenyan capital in 3 days. He is accompanied on this trip by Their Excellencies Taki Sidi Ould, our ambassador in Dakar at the OAU [As heard]; Sid'ahmed Ould Taya, our permanent representative at the United Nations and Didi OUld Sidi, Mauritania's ambassador in Kinshasa.

MOROCCO

KUNA INTERVIEWS ABDELHAQ TAZI ON ARAB ISSUES

LD031154 Kuwait KUNA in English 1040 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Rabat, 3 Feb (KUNA) -- The Moroccan Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs [title as received] Abdelhaq Tazi lauded the Kuwaiti-Moroccan relations and described the official visit which H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah made to Morocco last month as "successful and promising."

It was a splendid opportunity for Shaykh Sa'd to visit his second home in Morocco to foster the already cordial relations between the two countries in all fields of endeavour, Tazi told KUNA.

Shaykh Sa'd and the Moroccan authorities agreed that the finance ministers of the two countries would meet in Kuwait at the end of March to follow up the positive results of his visit to the North African Arab state, the Moroccan minister said.

The Kuwaiti crown prince made official visits to Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania last month.

Speaking about the current Arab scene, Tazi said the Fes Arab summit, which broke up hours after it was convened here last November, will reconvene after Israel completes its withdrawal from Sinai later in April and the general attitude regarding a number of important issues including Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is crystallised.

Morocco, which is the host country, is conducting extensive contacts with the Arab states to determine a suitable date for reconvening the summit, he added.

Tazi said that although the possibility of inviting Egypt to attend the coming summit is entertained by some Arab states, which he did not name, the issue was not officially considered by the Arab foreign ministers.

Asked about the reports of the despatch of Moroccan volunteers to fight alongside Iraq in its war with Iran, Tazi said "Morocco had, right from the beginning, delcared its solidarity with Iraq in its war with Iran over the legitimate rights of the Iraqi people."

Morocco, which was always in the vanguard of Arab states expressing solidarity with its Arab brethren, had sent forces before to the Golan to fight alongside the Syrian brothers and if Iraq is in need of military support now, Morocco is ready to oblige, the Moroccan minister assured KUNA.

About the Moroccan-French relations following King Hassan's recent visit to Paris, Tazi said the Moroccan monarch's visit renewed the traditional relations between France and Morocco in all fields and was successful in explaining the Moroccan viewpoint on a number of issues, specially the question of our territorial integrity in the Sahara.

King Hassan's visit to France was also successful in placing our relations with Paris in their right perspective, specially when we recall that some of the Socialist Party leaders of France intervened in the internal affairs of Morocco lately, Tazi said.

Regarding referendum in the Western Sahara, Tazi said Morocco responded to the appeals of friends to organize a referendum in the Sahara in the hope of restoring peace and normalising relations with its neighbours but regretfully enough the Moroccan [words indistinct] met with escalation of the military activity which cannot possibly help the referendum process.

Algeria is uttering soft words on the question of the Western Sahara dispute while escalating military operations in the battlefield, the Moroccan minister claimed.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU CHAIRS ERITREAN DEVELOPMENT MEETING

EA031920 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The day-long meeting held at Asmara Palace to assess the political, economic and social situation and problems in the Eritrean administrative region, both before and after the revolution, and to work out solutions in line with the seven-point Asmara Manifesto, ended this evening. The meeting, chaired by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, was attended by provincial and district administrators in the Eritrean administrative region, representatives from the region's women, peasants and youth associations, people's army, production cadres, small-scale and cottage industry development department representatives as well as from the Ministry of Agriculture and other comrades connected with the campaign.

The democratic discussion held at Asmara Palace dealt with issues concerning the lives of the Eritrean masses, the settlement, production and use of instruments of production by both farmers and nomads; the landholding system and production relations in the Eritrean region before the revolution as well as the physical features of the provinces and the relation between the urban and rural areas after the revolution; womens participation in production; the organization of peasants and artisans; and ways and means of enabling the masses to live in peace and to benefit from the fruits of the revolution. The destruction caused by the treacherous secessionists and the struggle waged against them by the Eritrean masses also was discussed.

COPWE, CUBAN DELEGATION ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

EA031336 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] have disclosed that they will further strengthen brotherly relations between their two countries and peoples. This was disclosed in a joint communique released today in Addis Ababa and Havana following a friendship visit to socialist Ethopia from 28-30 January 1982 by the Cuban Government and PCC delegation at the invitation of COPWE.

The Cuban delegation, led by Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, was received by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and COPWE and commander in chief of the revolutionary army. The delegation held discussions with Comrade Berhanu Baye, member of the PMAC Standing and COPWE Exectutive Committees, on ways of further strengthening relations between the PCC and COPWE in particular and relations between the two countries in all spheres in general.

The Ethiopian and Cuban delegations, led by Comrades Berhanu Baye and Jorge Risquet Valdes, also exchanged views concerning international issues in general and in particular the Namibian and Latin American independence struggle, the Middle East, Indochina as well as detente and arms reduction.

Assessing the revolutionary victories achieved by the Cuban and Ethiopian peoples, the two sides agreed to exchange experiences in the political, socioeconomic and cultural spheres during visits by delegations of the two countries. This was noted in the joint communique.

Socialist Ethiopia expressed admiration for the victories scored by the heroic Cuban people in socialist development under the country's leader, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, overcoming a host of imperialist-inspired problems and the efforts by the heroic Cuban people in the implementation of the resolutions of the Second PCC Congress. Socialist Ethiopia condemned American imperialism's embargo against the Cuban Republic and requested the return of the Guantanamo naval base to the rightful owners -- the people of the Cuban Republic.

The PCC delegation praised the great results of the Ethiopian revolution under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. The PCC delegation announced that Cuba condemns the destructive political activities pursued by imperialists in violation of Ethiopia's unity and territorial integrity through reactionary regimes and the provocation of the Ethiopian revolution.

The two sides strongly condemned the establishment of new military bases and the expansion of the old ones by American imperialism and the provocative maneuvers conducted by it throughout the world and in particular the Red Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean. The two sides strongly condemned the Bright Star military maneuvers staged by the United States in an attempt to stifle the progressive countries of the region.

The two sides reaffirmed their strong support for the world's oppressed and exploited peoples who are struggling against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism and racism for peace and democracy. The two sides expressed their concern at the ever-increasing interference by imperialism, particularly American imperialism, in the internal affairs of oppressed peoples in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. The two sides said this interference endangers international peace and security.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

REGIME TAKES DRASTIC MEASURES TO REVIVE ECONOMY

AB031136 Paris AFP in French 0852 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Bangui, 2 Feb (AFP) -- General Kolingba's military regime has adopted some drastic measures -- including a slash in civil servants salaries and an intensification of the fight against corruption -- to straighten the country's economy.

The support of the people -- seriously affected by the measures -- is not necessarily sought. The most refractory elements in power can in fact seek to fan and channel dissatisfaction, disappointments and bitterness.

The question now is whether the regime of General Kolingba -- who has been described as a moderate -- should take harsh measures to subdue the most vehement opponents in order to implement the CAR Government's economic program.

Observers in Bangui are particularly concerned about reactions to the recent salary cuts in the civil service. These cuts vary from 5 to 28 percent according to allowances earned. Some 24,000 people are affected by this measure to reduce the over 8 billion CFA francs budget deficit, while the 1982 revenue estimate does not exceed 30 million CFA francs.

This unpopular decision is part of the IMF conditions to revive the CAR treasury. Several IMF delegations have visited Bangui during the past few months and observers believe that with the goodwill of the military regime, measures will soon be taken to come to its aid.

France, which is the CAR's primary economic partner, could also take part in the economic revival effort by the Central African leaders who have also taken several initiatives to improve the CAR image. An example of this is the initiative by the customs department to recover 1.8 billion CFA francs as import duties in December 1981. This figure is a record achievement for a long time now, by this usually corrupt sector.

The soldiers have continued to call for the fight against embezzlements of public funds, smuggling, malpractice, and to encourage the revival of agricultural productions -- particularly cotton production -- which are the country's major export earnings.

But the revival of the CAR economy, which was almost destroyed during the last years of Jean-Bedel Bokassa's regime, is a task that will take more than a day.

ZAIRE

MPR YOUTH LEADER CONDEMNS DISSIDENT STUDENTS

AB031242 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] In an article published this morning by the SALONCO daily under the caption "Patience has a Limit," the secretary general of the youth wing of the MPR [JMPR] recalls the recent events which you are all aware of. He condemns what he described as a small group of students whose revolutionary conscience, he said, has often been shaken by manipulations of power drunk quack puppets. They have found, within the student community, a fertile ground to make their dreams come true.

Earlier -- and to enlighten his reading public -- Citizen Zondomuwana Kalinba enumerated concrete actions taken by the founding president in favor of the youths. Zaire, the secretary general of the JMPR wrote, is not a jungle state but a state with laws, and everyone is aware of the importance the founding president attaches to dialog to solve all the problems facing the country. For my part, he said, I will continue to ensure that all students who are willing to pursue their studies are politically and ideologically assisted so that they can complete their studies successfully and take part in MPR activities. To this end, I also call on all the MPR cadres to work in a spirit of cooperation to defend forever the gains of the revolution.

GHANA

SECRETARIES NAMED FOR FINANCE, WESTERN REGION

AB031500 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] More secretaries and deputy secretaries have been appointed to help the ministries and regions. An official statement from the office of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] named Mr Kwame Amoah is the secretary for finance and economic planning with Mr Attoh Ahwoi as one of the two deputies. The statement said the second deputy secretary will be announced soon.

The PNDC named Mr A.K. Appiah as secretary for the Western Region. Other appointments will follow later.

COMMITTEE SET UP TO COORDINATE DEFENSE COMMITTEES

AB031417 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] An interim national coordinating committee has been appointed by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] to coordinate the activites of the people's defense committees throughout the country.

The 16-member committee is made up of Mr Chris Atim, representative of the PNDC; Mr P.V. Obeng, Mankoadze Fisheries; Mr Johnny Kwadwo, Ghana's representative to the International Union of Students; Mr Jude Quarshie, New Democratic Movement; Mr Kwasi Adu, June 4 Movement; Mr Nyeayen, National Youth Council and Mr Ali Yemoh, People's Revolutionary League of Ghana.

The others are Mr Kwame Afful, a youth organizer; Mr J.K. Adjei, a youth worker; Miss Josephine Kinkins, student nurse, Korle Bu; Mr Eric Heymann, a journalist and Mr L.E.T. Nubuor, member of Bank of Ghana people's defense committee.

The rest are Mr Ofosu-Mensah, member of Accra New Town people's defense committee; Miss Emelia Acquah, member of the produce buying division, cocoa marketing board people's defense committee; Miss Yaa Asiedu, National Union of Ghana Students and Mr Mustapha Kutana, University of Science and Technology Medical School.

The committee will also include a representative each of the Trade Union Congress, the people's armed forces other ranks defense committees, police other ranks defense committees, farmers cooperatives and such bodies. The committee will use the offices of the former special tribunal at the State House.

Briefed by Atim

AB031912 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Mr Chris Atim, today emphasized that there is need to provide the people's defense committees with the correct orientation to enable them to develop into effective instruments of people's power. He said it is necessary to sort out genuine revolutionaries from opportunists, real nationalists from counterrevolutionaries, patriots from infiltrators and progressive elements from reactionary ones.

Mr Atim was briefing members of the interim national coordinating committee in Accra on the task ahead of them. The committee is to coordinate the activites of the people's defense committees throughout the country.

Mr Atim said there is need to prevent thieves, rogues, discredited politicians and kalabule people from forming or participating in defense committees with the sole purpose of covering up their past misdeeds. Only genuine elements can be permitted to play a role.

Mr Atim pointed out that the revolution is aimed at ridding the country and its toiling people of the burden of parasites and corrupt politicians and their henchmen in business, who have fed fat on the sweat and toil of the workers, farmers and fishermen.

The only way to achieve this is to have people's power to help the people to determine their own destiny. It is therefore very important that the people's defense committees should develop in an organized and disciplined manner. The setting up of the interim national coordinating committee is an important step.

On the role of the defense committees themselves, Mr Atim said they should not take the law into their own hands to indiscriminately dismiss their managements. What they are expected to do is to ensure that managements work efficiently. Mr Atim advised members of defense committees to be disciplined themselves and do the appropriate thing at all times by following correct procedures.

PNDC REPRESENTATIVE WARNS DEFENSE COMMITTEES

AB031429 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] A representative of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] in the Western Region has warned that people's defense committees are not to undermine established authority or to arrogate to themselves the power to appoint or dismiss the management of established institutions. The committees should rather serve as watchdogs of the national interest.

Addressing the regional branch of the association of civil servants at Sekondi, the representative said the holy war has no room for passive and negative reactionaries. Workers are not to pay lipservice to the revolution for it is better for one to openly declare himself as an enemy of the revolution than to express empty support for the PNDC. He said the greatest disservice Ghanaians can do to themselves is to repeat the social evils of the past. He noted that although Jesus Christ was one of the greatest revolutionaries, many Christians misused the power of his revolution.

The regional coordinator of workers' defense committees advised workers not to use the committees to enrich themselves. An official of the people's air force appealed to teachers and nurses who have taken up trading to go back to their profession. He said the 31 December revolution is a New Year resolution by Ghanaians to forget the past and turn over a new leaf.

In a resolution, the civil servants association appealed to the PNDC to maintain the present system of distributing essential goods to workers.

GRAPHIC ON NIGERIAN NATIONALS BEING MOLESTED

AB040808 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The DAILY GRAPHIC takes up the denial by the Nigerian community in Ghana that Nigerian nationals are being molested. This followed a motion adopted by the Nigerian House of Representatives which empowers President Shagari to use his executive powers to secure the repatriation of stranded Nigerians in Ghana. According to a patron of the Nigerian community, Chief Taiwo Oshonowo, he has no knowledge of such molestation, which is being fabricated by the Nigerian press.

The GRAPHIC says for the Senate to pass a motion without consulting representatives of its own people in Ghana betrays Nigeria's so-called parliamentary system and their ability to bend to imperialist lies. The paper regrets that a fellow African state should refuse to realize that the power of the people is real.

The GRAPHIC says no country should think that she can dictate to the people of another country who want to liberate themselves from exploitation, corruption and neocolonial manifestations. It says the attitude of Nigeria toward Ghana is most unbecoming. The GRAPHIC again warns of the dangers in African countries selling themselves out to imperialist exploiters for a mess of pottage.

TIMES BLAMES MINISTRY FOR SENEGAMBIA MESSAGE

AB031107 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The Ghanaian TIMES says the message of congratulations reportedly sent to President Abdou Diouf of Senegal on the occasion of the inauguration of the Confederation of Senegambia did not come from the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]. It was cooked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and released without the knowledge and approval of the chairman of the PNDC and probably without the knowledge of the PNDC secretary for foreign affairs. The paper describes this as a serious political offense which calls for a shakeup at the ministry. The TIMES stresses that anyone occupying a decisionmaking position at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is truly committed to the revolution, should know that Ghana cannot be expected to be enthusiastic about the counterrevolutionary events which led to the hurried imposition on the people of Gambia and Senegal of a confederation whose real aim is to secure the continued dictatorship of the elite classes in the two countries.

The people of Gambia proclaimed a people's revolution only to be attacked by Senegalese troops. That invasion to reinstate the rejected government cost the lives of more than 500 innocent Gambian civilians for standing by their revolution. And while Ghanaians are still condemning that oppressive attitude to the people of Gambia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued an unauthorized statement congratulating the Senegalese invaders and their Gambian accomplices for their conspiracy. The TIMES says it is significant that the seditious statement coincided with two other developments.

In Nigeria, the Senate has authorized President Shagari to take action to save the lives of Nigerians who are supposed to be facing a threat to their lives in Ghana. And in Ghana, the U.S. ambassador was in the rural areas, convincing the people not to believe that the Reagan administration plans to invade Ghana to restore the Limann regime. The TIMES recalls that Mr Franklin Williams gave the same assurance in 1966 while he was actively involved in planning the overthrow of the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah. The connection, according to the paper, is clear. As President Shagari is given the go-ahead to look for an excuse to invade Ghana, the U.S. diplomatic mission and Ghana's own Foreign Ministry officials make propaganda statements to put Ghanaians off their guard against the external enemies. The TIMES makes it clear that these unfriendly acts cannot be brushed away. This is because they have the effect of attempts not only to sabotage the revolution but they could also lead toward bloodshed.

The AFRICAN WORLD, writing under the heading "Has Reagan Any Conscience?", says America and Britain with their bed fellows on the African Continent have been playing tricks on Ghana since her independence.

Under the guise of friendship, America, Britain and other Western countries have been helping Ghana to solve some of her problems while pulling her neck at the same time. The AFRICAN WORLD refers to the alleged invasion plan by these Western countries and their African collaborators and wonders whether these countries have any conscience. If they have, then they are being called upon to desist from their nefarious activities against Ghana. This is because what is taking place in the country now is a people's revolution and they cannot stop it.

PNDC MAKES CHANGES AT GBC, WEEKLY SPECTATOR

AB031909 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has made new appointments at the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, GBC, and the WEEKLY SPECTATOR. A statement by the council named Mr Kwame Karikari as the new acting director general of the GBC. He replaces Mr Charles Asinor who has been retired with full benefits.

The new editor of the WEEKLY SPECTATOR is Mr Kwesi Woode and his deputy is Mr Yakubu Dadinkai. The changes take immediate effect.

LIBERIA

GUNMEN AMBUSH, KILL THREE SOLDIERS IN ROBBERY

AB031831 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Three soldiers of the Armed Forces of Liberia were shot and killed last night when the vehicle in which they were traveling was ambushed in Tubmanburg on the Bomi Hills to Baka Road. Those killed were 2nd Lt Shenedie Ziallo of the 6th Infantry Battalion, 1st Sgt Slombo J. Yankoe, the driver, and Sgt James Colley, a pay clerk in the armed forces finance section.

According to a medical doctor at the J.F.K. Medical Center in Monrovia, Maj John D. Domo, a paymaster riding in the same vehicle, received bullet wounds in the neck and head. Major Somo, at the head of the pay team, was in Bomi Hills to pay troops of the 6th Battalion when the ambush took place. The jeep was attacked by unknown gunmen who blocked the road with a [word indistinct] vehicle and opened automatic fire, killing the three men instantly. They were on their way to pay a smaller unit in the Bamawipla area. The commander of the 6th Battalion, Col Max N. Shah, who visited the scene of the shooting shortly afterwards, found two empty shells and a weapon. The rifle was believed to have been left behind by the gunmen who made away with several thousand dollars of soldiers' pay for the month of January. The bodies of the three soldiers are presently at the Barclay Training Center Morgue, Monrovia.

The ministers of defense and justice, together with the chief of staff and commanding general, kept an all-night vigil (?while) security forces were in search of the (?desperados) still on the run. Security forces are looking for a green and white (?Blaser), with foreign license plates so far unknown and a person or persons with a large sum of money. Major Somo, though shot and wounded, was able to identify the get-away vehicle. Meanwhile, a massive search has been launched for the gunmen believed to still be armed and dangerous.

Four Officers Arrested

AB032036 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Four army personnel of the 6th Infantry Battalion of the Liberian Armed Forces have been arrested for allegedly killing the three military personnel of the Armed Forces of Liberia last night in an ambush on the Tubmanville summer highway. Those arrested today are 1st Lt Emmanuel Toteh, 1st Lt Fred Din, 2nd Lt David Quiah and Lt Edward Johnson.

At a preliminary investigation held at the Defense Ministry this evening the four military men reportedly admitted to the allegation. Meanwhile, the several thousand dollars of soldiers' pay that they allegedly killed the three military personnel for have been retrieved and brought to the Defense Ministry in Monrovia.

Officers Executed

AB041047 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Four commissioned officers of the Armed Forces of Liberia were yesterday executed by firing squad at the Barclay's Training Center in Monrovia for ambushing and killing three army personnel on the Bama-Bomi Hills highway. Those executed include 1st Lts Emmanuel Toteh and Fred Din, 2 Lt Edward Johnson and 2nd Lt David Quiah.

MALI

USSR TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES

AB021611 Bamako Domestic Service in Franch 1500 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] A delegation of the USSR Post and Telecommunications Workers Union arrived today in our country. It includes Comrade (Anatoly Alamov), secretary of the Central Committee of the USSR Workers Union, and Comrade (Aleksander Petromine) official in charge of the international department of the Central Committee of Posts and Telecommunications Workers Union. The visit is in response to an invitation by the Posts and Telecommunications Workers Union of Mali.

At noon the Soviet workers delegation paid a courtesy call on the secretary general of the Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union. The workers delegation will be in our capital until 10 February.

NIGERIA

HIGH COMMISSION OFFICE IN ACCRA REOPENS

AB031527 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The Nigerian High Commission in Ghana, which was closed recently, has been reopened. A statement by the External Affairs Ministry today in Lagos said the office of the high commission has since resumed normal operations. The communique stated that the Federal Government had been following with interest various reports on the events in Ghana. It made it clear that the position of the Nigerian Government was, and had consistently been, one of complete neutrality and genuine sympathy.

On reports that several Nigerians are stranded in Ghana, the ministry said this was false. It said planes were provided specifically to evacuate such supposed stranded Nigerians, but they returned to Lagos virtually empty. The ministry also described allegations that Nigeria, along with some other countries, plan to invade Ghana is not only false and baseless, but also mischievous.

Legislator's Comments

AB031548 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The chairman of the House of Representative Committee on External Affairs, Representative Sani Abubakar, has also denied allegations that Nigerians living in Ghana are being molested. He said the Federal Government had already reminded the Ghanaian authorities of the consequences of any maltreatment of Nigerians in Ghana.

On the issue of stranded Nigerians, Representative Abubakar told the house that on the 6th of last month, the Federal Government dispatched a Nigerian Airways Boeing-727 to Accra to evacuate them. He said that only 12 Nigerians availed themselves of that opportunity to return home, out of about 8,000 Nigerians in that country.

Last Monday, Representative Edet Bassey Etienam told the house that he had received reports that Nigerians in Ghana were being molested and threatened as a result of anti-Nigerian sentiments aroused by the military administration in that country. On the strength of that, the house passed a motion sponsored by Representative Etienam calling on the president to take immediate steps to halt the alleged molestation of Nigerians and to repatriate those who were said to be stranded.

TIDE CALLS GHANA THREAT TO COUNTRY, ECOWAS

AB031033 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The Nigerian TIDE is worried about the present political situation in Ghana. The paper says the development poses a serious threat not only to Nigeria but to the survival of the Economic Community of West African States. Reacting to reports that Nigerians are being molested in Ghana, the TIDE finds it hard to understand why Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings should build an atmosphere of resentment against Nigerians. The paper wants the Federal Government to do something very quickly by way of reviewing the nation's foreign policy, especially as it affects Ghana.

The Nigerian CALL is fully convinced that the American Government is playing the role of a hypocrite in its approach toward the events in Poland and apartheid South Africa. In its editorial caption which reads "Exposing American Hypocrisy," the CALL explains that while the Reagan administration uses the martial law in Poland as a yardstick for soliciting support for sanctions against that country and the Soviet Union, the same government does not consider the serious crimes being perpetrated by South Africa against innocent Africans as enough justification for sanctions against it.

KANO STATE GOVERNOR RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

AB040820 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Governor Abubakar Rimi of Kano State has commended China for her role at the United Nations since she joined the world body 10 years ago. Receiving the Chinese ambassador to Nigeria, Meng Ying, who paid him a courtesy call at the government house in Kano, Governor Rimi noted with satisfaction China's identification with the yearnings and aspirations of the Third World countries. The governor observed that the people of China have made tremendous progress in the fields of agriculture and industry. He told the envoy that the state government would be willing to enter into cooperation with China in some fields.

Meng Ying commended Nigeria's stand in the struggle against apartheid and the development of Africa as a whole.

ANGOLA

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

AB031252 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli who arrived in Luanda on 31 January is continuing his official visit of a few days at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge. The head of the Cuban Foreign Ministry, who is accompanied by a delegation, already held his first official discussions with our minister of external affairs. Yesterday, he laid a wreath on the monument of the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution, the late President Antonio Agostinho Neto. During his visit, he will hold talks with the Angolan authorities after which a joint communique will be published in Luanda.

ZAMBIA

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 1 FEB

CA031528 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpts] A 13-man party delegation from the Cuban Communist Party arrived in the country last night from Zimbabwe for talks with the Zambian Government officials. The group, led by Politburo member Jorge Valdes, arrived in Lusaka from Salisbury aboard a special Cuban Government plane after holding talks with Zimbabwean officials.

Meets with UNIP Leader

CA031534 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Party Secretary General Mr Humphrey Mulemba said today that Zambia and Cuba are a good example to the South African racists of how a determined people can overcome imperialism and ensure respect, freedom and dignity. Mr Mulemba said this at Freedom House today when a delegation from the Communist Party of Cuba called on him. Mr Mulemba said Zambia had overcome the [words indistinct] which imperialists used as a source of exploitation by (?adhering) to the principles of human dignity. He said at the same time Cuba has achieved great victories against imperialist maneuvers. The party chief paid tribute to the Cubans for not only overcoming imperialist maneuvers but also for scoring many victories defeating [words indistinct] within the country. The party chief described the system of separate development in South Africa as not (?true human spirit) but true exploitation. Mr Mulemba thanked the Cuban Communist Party for having responded to UNIP's [United National Independence Party] invitation at short notice, adding that the delegation had come at a time when Zambia and the southern African region as a whole was facing a crucial time. Mr Mulemba [word indistinct] expressed confidence that with the close cooperation of Cuba and the peace-loving international community, committed to human dignity and justice, Zambia shall pull through (?quite) safely.

In reply, the leader of the Cuban delegation, Mr Valdes who is a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party Central Committee, paid tribute to President Kaunda and the people of Zambia for their contribution to the liberation of southern Africa. Mr Valdes said at present one could pass through independent states from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean by going through Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Calls on Kaunda

CA031550 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] President Kaunda said last night that Zambia and Cuba recognized the enemies of man -- exploitative international capital and poverty. He said in Zambia: Under the socialist principles leading to humanism, man's enemies are identified in poverty and its offshoots of hunger, ignorance, disease, corruption and crime. President Kaunda also said South Africa's problem was a direct result of exploitative international capital owned by people who wanted cheap profits from exploited masses of South Africa and Namibia.

Dr Kaunda was speaking when the visiting Cuban Communist Party delegation paid a courtesy call on him at State House. President Kaunda told the Cuban delegation that Zambians, like Cubans, believed in revolutions before they have known people who have been suppressed but have not fought. [sentence as heard] Dr Kaunda said that he was therefore not surprised that the two countries took a firm and similar line on matters pertaining to exploitation of man by man. He also said the history written by Cuba during its chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement will remain a proud record for the movement. President Kaunda said Zambia was delighted at President Fidel Castro and his people's concern with various trouble spots in the world today.

The Cuban delegation's leader, Mr Jorge Risquet Valdes, said Cuba greatly appreciated Zambia's contribution to the liberation of southern Africa. He said some 9 years back Zambia was engulfed by Colonial regimes, but today it has created an easy path from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean through free states. Mr Valdes also hailed the warm relations existing between his country and Zambia.

The Cuban delegation, which later held official talks with a Zambian team headed by President Kaunda, was also given a dinner at State House.

Departs for Angola 3 Feb

CA041018 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Member of the Cuban Political Bureau Mr Jorge Risquet Valdes has said that Cuba holds Zambia in high esteem because of her ideological beliefs. He said because of the country's humanistic attitude towards sufferings of oppressed countries. It helped in the liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Mr Valdes was speaking during a lunch in Livingstone hosted by the southern province political secretary, Mr (Chipo Manware) during the delegations visit to the [word indistinct]. And in reply, member of the Central Committee Dr Henry Matipa, who accompanied the delegation, said Zambia welcomed the delegation because Cuba is an inspiration to the oppressed masses throughout the world. The Cuban delegation later left for Angola this afternoon, soon after their arrival at Livingstone. They were seen off at Lusaka International Airport by Dr Matipa and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Ottema Musuka.

ZIMBABWE

REPORTAGE ON JOINT EEC-ACP SESSIONS IN SALISBURY

Mugabe, Jorge Testimonies

CA031520 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says apartheid-ruled South Africa sponsored sections of the white community in Matabeleland Province to try and press the local black population into a secessionist movement.

In his evidence to the joint African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries, ACP and the EEC Consultative Assembly factfinding mission to the frontline states, Comrade Mugabe said South Africa is continuing to use a considerable number of agents in the country. The prime minister said many of these agents are supporters of Bishop Muzorewa. Comrade Mugabe informed the 18-member mission that some members of the former Rhodesian Front attempted to overthrow the government. The mission quotes the prime minister as saying instances of politically motivated violence are the bomb explosion at the ZANU-PF headquarters and the assassination of a representative of the ANC of South Africa, Comrade Gqabi, last year. The prime minister gave specific instances of apartheid South Africa to derail the army integration exercise through violent attacks on military installations. [sentence as heard]

In his submission to the ACP/EEC factfinding mission, the Angolan minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Jorge, said South Africa's defiance of the international community is largely due to Western countries' reluctance to disrupt their economic links with the Pretoria regime. Comrade Jorge informed the mission that as a result of South Africa's military activities, the number of displaced people in the southern part of Angola has now reached 130,000. Both Angola and Zambia have complained of severe economic difficulties arising from the Pretoria regime's continued acts of sabotage against the two countries.

Jorge on Namibia Plan

AB031437 Paris AFP in French 1132 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Salisbury, 3 Feb (AFP) -- Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge has rejected the Lancaster House type settlement, which gave independence to Zimbabwe, for the solution of the problem of Namibia.

This is revealed by the interim report of the mission of inquiry recently undertaken in Angola by the joint commission of the Lome Consultative Assembly and published in Salisbury on the occasion of the biannual meeting of the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries] -EEC joint committee. According to the report of this delegation jointly headed by Francis Butagra (Uganda) and Giovanni Bersani (Italy), Paulo Jorge called on four Western countries of the contact group on Namibia (Canada, Great Britain, France and West Germany) to pressure the fifth country, the United States, so that they can work more positively to achieve an agreement on the ways and means of achieving independence on the basis of Resolution 435 since there is no question of finding a settlement of the Lancaster House type. The report indicates that the Angolan minister insisted on Angola's role in the vanguard of the struggle for Namibia's independence at the detriment of its own economy and development.

Paulo Jorge also emphasized that despite the presence of Cuban troops and of thousands of Soviet and East German citizens in Angola, the political power [word indistinct]. He said Angola did not become independent to become the satellite of another power. Moreover, the Luanda government does not see any relationship between the presence of Cuban troops and West European technical assistance or the question of a settlement in Namibia.

He recalled that as a Marxist but nonaligned country, Angola is prepared to establish bilateral contacts with Western countries and cited as an example the cooperation established with European companies like ELF-Aquitaine and Fina for the exploitation of Angola's oil resources.

In this connection, observers recall that according to certain reports, Angola is about to become the ninth world oil producer and the second in Africa south of the Sahara after Nigeria. They say this will be possible if peace is reestablished in this country which is being shaken by UNITA guerrillas as well as by the incursions of South African troops.

Finally, according to the report of the commission of inquiry, Jorge called on the member countries of the Lome Consultative Assembly to urge their respective governments to undertake concrete actions against South Africa. This is what the joint committee, which has been meeting in Salisbury since Monday, will do on Wednesday by voting a resolution calling for a series of sanctions against the Pretoria government.

Mugabe on RSA Sanctions

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[Text] Salisbury, 3 Feb (AFP) -- Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, speaking at the Lome Convention conference here prepared to vote on proposed sanctions against South Africa, said today that any such initiative was worthless unless the West was totally committed to imposing sanctions.

Mr Mugabe told reporters that Zimbabwe would welcome sanctions against Pretoria as yet another weapon in putting pressure on South Africa to change its policies toward its own black citizens, its neighboring black-ruled states and Namibian independence. But, the prime minister said, "if there is not a total commitment to sanctions on the part of the European Community and the United States, obviously its not worth attempting at all."

Mr Mugabe's remarks appeared to underscore the strictly advisory nature of any resolution on sanctions coming out of this conference, the semiannual meeting of the EEC and its African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) trade partners. It would not be binding on the European powers, many of which -- particularly Britain, West Germany and France -- have important economic interests in South Africa and Namibia.

This afternoon, the EEC and ACP delegates were discussing the draft resolution calling for a number of embargos -- arms, nuclear and other advance technology, oil, investment, etc -- against South Africa that was tabled early today. A vote is scheduled tomorrow, closing day of the four-day meeting and conference sources said the resolution had a slightly better-than-even chance of passing if a battle of amendments between EEC and ACP sides could be avoided.

Mr Mugabe reiterated Zimbabwe's position on sanctions: That it could not itself participate in them because of the economic dependence on South Africa it had inherited from former white regimes here, but that it would not stand in the way of attempts to bring in sanctions. On other points, Mr Mugabe:

-- Said South Africa was demonstrating extreme hostility toward its black-ruled neighbors and refusing to recognize the principle of peaceful coexistence by interfering with them economically and military.

--Confirmed that South Africa and Zimbabwe had had some mid-level discussions on renewing a preferential trade agreement due to expire in March, but said he could not confirm reports that talks were going on now in Cape Town.

--Told a questioner that the white attorney general, Brendan Treacy, was being retired at months end to make room for a black successor.

--Asserted that Zimbabwe would soon replenish 51 million U.S. dollars worth of ammunition destroyed last August by a series of explosions -- blamed here on South African agents at an army depot near Salisbury.

--Said that a band of six whites arrested in Bulawayo in November and led by far-right politician Francis Bertrand was one of the groups he referred to in testimony to an EEC-ACP special working group when he said South Africa had tried to sue certain residents of the southwestern Matabeleland region to incite blacks there to secession. Four of the six are to appear in the high court in March on charges of conspiracy to commit an act of terrorism.